



the grand jury, would reveal to the public documentary evidence which they submitted to the grand jury and which formed the basis for the indictments.

"I appreciate that it is most natural there should be a wide public interest in the matters involved in the indictments just returned by the grand jury," said Mr. Mortimer. "As a lawyer, however, charged with following these indictments to a conclusion, I do not feel that this fact would be any justification for a statement of the evidence, facts, and circumstances in evidence upon which these indictments are based."

"The only proper place, as I see it, for such a statement is the court of public trial. There it becomes my duty to go into all these matters fully, and then and there it will be done."

#### Six Counts in Each Bill.

Each of the indictments contains six counts. The true bill charging Gov. Small specifically with the embezzlement of \$500,000 sets forth that the governor, then state treasurer, had in his possession on Jan. 1, 1919, that amount of money, in denominations unknown, and that "said Len Small, then and there, wickedly, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, did steal and fraudulently convert to his own use, steal, take and carry away the said money then and there belonging to and then and there being the property of the state of Illinois."

The second, third, and fourth counts merely amplify the currency embezzlement charges.

The fifth count charges the defendant with the embezzlement of "bonds, mortgages, coupons, bank bills, notes, warrants, orders, funds, and securities."

The last count accuses him of converting the above mentioned securities to his own use.

#### Joint Embezzlement Charge.

The joint embezzlement indictment against Small, Sterling, and Curtis, and the separate indictment against Sterling are drawn up in the same verbiage as that against the governor, with the exception that the amount named is \$700,000.

The conspiracy indictment charges that on Feb. 10, 1920, all three defendants in order to obtain a sum from the said state of Illinois the money, funds, goods, and property of the said state of Illinois by false pretenses, did then and there unlawfully, knowingly, designingly, fraudulently, and feloniously conspire, combine, and agree together, with the fraudulent and malicious intent wilfully and wickedly to cheat and defraud "said state," and that they "deceived" "to obtain" by false pretenses divers large sums of current money of great value, to wit, of the sum of \$2,000,000."

"They are also charged with confidence game and attempting to cheat and defraud the state by "malfeasance, partiality, and oppression in the office of treasurer."

#### Thompson-Lundin Efforts.

Ever since the inquiry was launched a sort of political pressure is said to have been brought by the Thompson-Lundin interests to check the grand jury and stave off or prevent an indictment being returned.

Politicians have gone about Sangamon county to arouse public sentiment against such action as an attempt "to besmirch the commonwealth" and place a stigma on the state. Others have charged that the preceding administration, attempting to enrich the governor's pockets and to place a stain on the memory of a dead man, the late Senator Ed C. Curtis. Several city hall politicians have been in Springfield for the last day or so, the ostensible purpose of their visit being to obtain state jobs for political brothers. It was rumored that a lobby had been dispatched to Springfield in the belief that the grand jury would not complete its work before the end of the week, but it was not until members arrived at all they came too late.

Small is recognized as the gubernatorial creation of Lundin, and the latter is said to have had an increasing realization that the Kankakee statesman is a dead weight on the organization.

However this may be; it can be relied upon that before last fall's election a prominent member of the Lundin-Thompson organization said this:

"Small may not be elected; but if he is he will stay put."

#### Sheriff Mester notified George D. Sutton.

### THE INDICTMENT SESSION

#### Chicago Tribune, THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Few persons save the court attaches and a dozen or more newspaper men were in the court when the grand jury filed in at 2 p. m.

Attorney Geo. E. Gillespie of Springfield, of counsel for the governor, and former Congressman, and Mr. G. H. Miller, also reported to have been retained by the governor, had been present during the period of waiting in conversing with Judge Smith. It was the contention

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THE fine patterns and gorgeous colorings of Italian and French marquetry and inlay work are shown in the decorated furniture painted in the Tobey studios.

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Thousands Who Have Been Waiting for Lower Prices on Pianos

Will Now Wisely Come into the Market

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Actually we offer today to buyers far greater values than they could get in these instruments 10 years ago. Not only are the prices extraordinarily low, but the terms are so easy that no one who cares seriously about music will delay in making a selection.

A small down payment. The balance in convenient monthly installments. Another thing to remember is that now we sell word-rolls for player pianos. This fairly doubles the enjoyment because everyone can sing. The words of each song are on the roll.

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Founded 1864

### THE ACCUSED



Lieut. Gov. Sterling, who succeeded Gov. Small in the treasurer's office. He is charged with embezzeling \$500,000 individually, in addition to the other counts of the indictment which link his name with that of the governor and Curtis. The transactions upon which the indictments rest are all said to have occurred during the terms of the governor and the lieutenant governor in the treasurer's office. (Matson Photo.)

of the attorney that no warrants should be issued for the governor.

"If I were the governor I would tear up the indictment," said Congressman Graham. "How could the Commonwealth be conducted if its chief executive should be thrown into jail and the lieutenant governor with him. It is ridiculous. The governor of the state is immune from arrest. Besides, he is the commander in chief of the state militia."

#### Then Jurors Make Report.

Judge Smith, clad in a light summer suit, stroked his white beard and nodded as the lawyers talked to him in low tones. Then came the jurors gathered in the jury room, and the bench. Foreman Brian, a mild eyed farmer from Talcottown township, held the indictments and the report in his hand and peered through his spectacles as the clerk polled the jury. This completed, Judge Smith asked:

"Have you a report to make, Mr. Foreman?"

"We have," replied Brian.

He handed the judge the four indictments and another which the jurors voted in a Springfield murder case. Judge Smith handed the murder indictment to the clerk and then slowly perused the others.

"Have you any further business?" he asked when he had finished.

"We have this report to make," said the foreman, handing up the typed copy.

#### Refuses to Keep Jury.

The judge said the report "fully satisfies" the final sentence containing the request that the jury be kept in session for further investigation looked upon sharply.

#### Sees Suspicious Memoranda.

Miller was suspicious of things as he found them on entering office. He retained a personal attorney to go over the books with him. They came across memoranda and papers showing deposits made in the "Grant Park bank" and saw that the state had been given no further security for the loan than certificates of deposit bearing the inscription, "Grant Park Bank, E. C. and V. S. Curtis, proprietors."

Miller conferred with the attorney general's office and got the opinion that these documents legally were a part of the office records.

#### Sheriff Given Warrant.

The warrants were rushed down to the clerk's office, where Clerk Koehn made out the warrants and turned them over to the sheriff. As far as could be learned no effort was made to serve the warrant on the governor tonight.

#### Sheriff Mester notified George D. Sutton.

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## SMALL "GRAD" OF PROF. LORIMER'S POLITICAL SCHOOL

Widely Known as "Boss" of Kankakee.

By ARTHUR M. EVANS.

In the card indices of politics Gov. Small is listed as a shining, singing alumnus of the old school, the ancient alma mater of which he is in his prime was both student and faculty. Before the Harding landslide swept him into the executive chair last year Mr. Small was best known to the G. O. P. politicians as a type of the old fashioned, devout county "boss."

Many a community through the land has another such. In Kankakee he was "boss" just as in Chicago Lundin is "boss."

And both machines, although of different gears and speeds, as is natural between the metropolitan and the interior center, were run on the same model. For just as used patronage and the old fashioned stuff of politics, all the boys together—Andy Jackson uttered a mouthful with his "to the victors belong the spoils," meaning, of course, the spoils of office.

"Farmer Small" His Tag.

Where Lundin cultivates lemon colored gourds and chicken raising as part of the political make-up, Gov. Small specializes on agriculture. Farmer Small, that's the tag he loves. And his climb has measurably been through husbandry and banking, both of which have stood him in stead in politics and vice versa.

In a farm just outside Kankakee in 1882, he was elected secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society when he was 21, a fact proudly noted in his biographical sketches. He became a member of the state board of agriculture in 1894. He became chairman of his county Republican committee, and in 1896 was elected clerk of the Kankakee County Court, but this was not known to the state politicians until Gov. Tanner appointed him a trustee for the eastern hospital for the feeble at Kankakee.

"Discovered" by Senator Curtis.

Small had been "discovered" by the State Senator Edward C. Curtis. Gov. Tanner had been up against a fight over the selection of a speaker in 1897 and Curtis had been elected speaker as a compromise, and he demanded the appointment of Small as trustee of the asylum. This was done, and Gov. Small was elected president of the board, and his reign as boss of Kankakee began.

The asylum meant "patronage" of many kinds. There were the jobs and the contracts—a fine chassis for a machine—and in those days it was commonly said the Kankakee hospital was the market for anything from a ton of coal to an inkstand.

The president of the board could make and unmake contracts as easily as he could take off his booted collar. The farmer who sold his butter and eggs to the asylum was expected to toss a growing sum into the Kankakee chest.

Coal and meat contracts similarly could be transformed or translated into delegates to political conventions. The asylum was the big thing in the country. Small was its boss, and naturally was strong in puissance as political boss of his country. In those days when a politician spoke of Kankakee he thought of the hospital and Small—small three words were synonymous.

Small Enters State Senate.

Then also there were the institution funds. Banks looked upon them with covetous eyes, for they meant fat interests. In every Illinois city that had a state institution there was rivalry, among the bankers for the deposits. One central Illinois town, for instance, in which Bryan went to college had a banking firm one member of which was a Republican, the other a Democrat, and the bank rolled at an angle. The bank was able to get the funds for its deposits.

Small went to the state senate in 1900 and became one of the inner cogs of the upper branch. In addition to his extensive farming operations he went into the banking business also. Scandal broke out at Kankakee, the "slush fund" of the Yates campaign got into the limelight, and there was much aduage assessments on state em-

ployees, the 5 per centers. It sounds much like present politics in Chicago?

Nothing much came of the scandals except a swash of the whitewash brush, but the "slush fund" abuses were the basis for the fight later on for a strong state civil service act.

Gets State Treasurership.

Small played with Yates, and when Charles S. Deneen was nominated for governor in the famous deadlock convention of 1904 when Yates finally threw his delegates to Deneen, Mr. Small was nominated for state treasurer as the Yates pick. He was elected.

All these years, up to the days when the Deneen-Pease-Busse, et al. alignment became the controlling power in Illinois politics in 1904, Lorimer was the growing political figure. Small was the able to which the Lorimer machine generally looked in Kankakee and the circumlocution area.

In the governorship primaries of 1908 the Lorimerites ran Yates for the nomination against Deneen. Small was the manager of the Yates campaign with headquarters at the Stratford hotel. They failed to put it over.

Indorsed by "Lincoln League."

Along came 1909 and Lorimer's election to the senate and the subsequent breaking of the Jacksonian machine. It is too recent to make an extensive description. The Lorimerites took Lincoln as their saint—a species of camouflage utilized by their successors even now in Chicago—and on Lincoln's birthday, 1912, the Lorimer-Lincoln league met at Springfield and indorsed Small for governor.

They ran him in the primaries April 9, 1912, among a large field. The campaign was fierce. Lorimer was looking for a popular vote in Illinois which he could use as a weapon in the United States Senate. His vote was at stake, and the issue was simply that of a "vindication" of Lorimer by the nomination of Small. When the vote was counted Deneen had beaten Small almost two to one. On July 14, 1912, the state held Lorimer's election invalid.

In 1917 Small was elected state treasurer again, the Thompson-Lundin forces being behind him, and last year with the Lundin-Thompson backing he won the governorship nomination by a scant 8,000 votes over John Oglesby, and the landslide did the rest.

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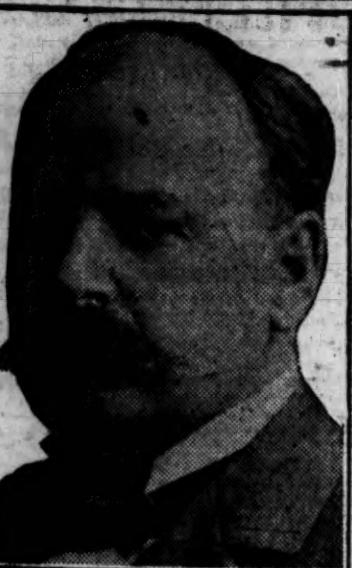
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## SMALL—THEN AND NOW



*It was in 1896 that Small came into notice as a trustee for the Kankakee asylum for the insane. It was a Lorimer supporter that he achieved his first advancement in politics.*

*In the next few years he changed in appearance. In 1900 there was talk of mismanagement in the insane asylum and an investigation came in the wake of the Lorimer-Yates campaigns to dominate.*

*In 1910 there was still more change in the appearance of the man from Kankakee. By this time he was a full-fledged member of the managing board of the Lorimer machine and had been a senator.*

*In 1920 he paid back some \$143,000 in interest on state funds and entered the race for the governorship. It was with the support of Lundin and the Lorimerites that he was elected.*

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

**SILESIA.**—America is urged to intervene in the Upper Silesian row. France is preparing to send 10,000 troops to the trouble zone.

**LONDON.**—Daily Express warns Japan if it has designs on America it cannot expect help from Great Britain.

**BAYBAY, P. I.**—Natives of Bohol islands tell the Wood-Forbes mission they want the United States to retain the Philippines.

**LONDON.**—After a meeting with his cabinet, Prime Minister Lloyd George laid the Irish peace terms before the king. Mr. de Valera will be given these terms today.

**Employes,** the 5 per centers. It sounds much like present politics in Chicago?

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**Gets State Treasurership.**

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Then also there were the institution funds. Banks looked upon them with covetous eyes, for they meant fat interests. In every Illinois city that had a state institution there was rivalry, among the bankers for the deposits. One central Illinois town, for instance, in which Bryan went to college had a banking firm one member of which was a Republican, the other a Democrat, and the bank rolled at an angle. The bank was able to get the funds for its deposits.

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They ran him in the primaries April 9, 1912, among a large field. The campaign was fierce. Lorimer was looking for a popular vote in Illinois which he could use as a weapon in the United States Senate.

Small was its boss, and naturally was strong in puissance as political boss of his country. In those days when a politician spoke of Kankakee he thought of the hospital and Small—small three words were synonymous.

## STATE TO BATTLE FOR CONFESSIONS OF 3 'BLACK SOX'

Fight Starts Today After Burns Ends Tale.

(Continued from first page.)

been promised immunity by "Billy" Maharg at the instigation of Ban Johnson. Burns also said he had been paid \$300 as expenses thus far by Mr. Johnson. He denied he had been promised any other money or that he had been promised protection from prosecution by the state.

August "Garry" Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, and former head of the National commission, was placed on the stand for a few minutes at the afternoon session. He produced the rule books under which the world series was played. He was asked if he was present at all the games. Attorneys for the defense will use this later to show that none of the baseball experts suspected anything crooked in the series.

ONLY \$10,000 PAID

Refreshed by a night's sleep, Burns returned to the witness stand at 10 o'clock in the morning and completed his direct testimony. He was questioned as follows:

Q.—There was there any one else in the room at the Sinton hotel after the second game besides yourself, Maharg and Attel? A.—Yes, there were four or five besides myself.

Q.—How many beds were in that room? A.—Two beds and a cot.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Attel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell us what talk you had. A.—I asked for the money to pay the players.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he would give us \$10,000, but that was all he could give at this time.

Q.—Was that everything that was said? A.—Attel said Mr. Rothstein had \$300,000 on the series and we would have to wait until it was over before we could get the rest. So many other gamblers knew about it that they could not get down all the money.

Attel Produces \$10,000.

Q.—Did anybody else in the room say anything? A.—Bennett said he did not want to give the \$10,000; that was more than we ought to have.

Q.—Did you see any money in that room? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you happen to see the money under the mattress? A.—Attel raised the mattress up.

Q.—How did you see the money? A.—It was rolls of money in bills.

Q.—How many rolls? A.—About six.

Q.—What was the size of the rolls? A.—All the way from four to ten inches.

Q.—Did you see any more money? A.—There was \$10,000.

Q.—Where was it? A.—They were counting the money in it on the floor.

Q.—What was the size of the suitcase? A.—Ordinary size.

Suitcase Half Full.

Q.—Was it filled with money? A.—Half full.

Q.—Was the money in rolls, or how? They were piling it up as they were counting it.

Q.—Who was counting it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was anything more said by Attel or Bennett or anyone else? A.—I wanted Maharg to take the \$10,000.

Q.—How much was due the players then? A.—\$40,000.

Q.—What did Attel do then? A.—He got the \$10,000 from under the matress.

Q.—Did you say anything to him? A.—

Wanted to Lose Third Game.

Q.—Was anything said about the game the next day? A.—Yes. Attel told me to ask the players to win the next day. He said: "Tell the Sox to win a game and we can get more money down."

Q.—Did he say why that was? A.—Yes, on account of betting odds going the other way.

Q.—Now, Mr. Burns, we will go on with you to Chicago. What time did you leave Cincinnati for Chicago?

A.—Eleven o'clock at night.

Q.—Was that the night of the second game? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you arrive in

Hassel's great sale of shoes at reduced prices is now going on.

The "Astor"

\$7.85

A very remarkable value in a good shoe; custom made Gallon's Cordo mahogany calf.



The "Astor",  
is a perfect fitter and  
solid leather throughout

Your interest in shoes and in your own pocket-book ought to center now on our store; because the prices are certainly down on fine shoes. Every shoe in the house is marked down.

At \$4.85, \$5.85, \$6.85 we'll show you some very wonderful values; a very large assortment of good ones in both high or low shoes for dress or business wear.

At \$7.85, \$8.85, \$9.85 you will find the shoes that are wanted by men who are looking for the best. We have a very large supply of these shoes, high or low styles, all leathers and styles; shoes for immediate or next fall's wear. All our own brand. All guaranteed.

**HASSEL'S**

Corner Dearborn and Van Buren  
Streets, Monadnock Block

### ON STAND

Ex-Chief of National Baseball Commission Is Witness at Black Sox Trial.



AUGUST HERRMANN.

Chicago? A.—Eight o'clock the next morning.

Q.—That was the morning of the third game? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have some talk with Attel? A.—Yes; he wanted me to call up and find out about the third game.

Q.—Is that everything that was said? A.—He wanted me to go and call up the players.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I called up Gandil.

Q.—From where? A.—A booth in the Sherman hotel.

Q.—And where did you call Gandil? A.—The Warner hotel.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I asked him about the third game.

First Double-Cross.

Q.—What did he say? A.—That it would go the same way as the other two.

Q.—After you got this message, what did you do? A.—I told Attel.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He seemed satisfied.

Q.—Did you see him again? A.—Yes.

Q.—From the game.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Sherman lobby.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Maharg.

Q.—Any one with Attel? A.—Bennett.

Q.—What was said? A.—Bennett and Attel both said they went down in the crash and lost a lot of money.

(The "crash" referred to in the testimony was the winning of the third game of the series by the White Sox, contrary to the gamblers' expectations. The gamblers had bet their money that Cincinnati would win, thinking the third game also "fixed." Little Dick Kerr, referred to by Burns in his testimony as a "busher," pitched this game for Chicago and won it.)

Q.—Is that all they said? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say anything? A.—Yes. I told them I went down with them.

### Some More Fixing.

Q.—Did you meet Attel again that night? A.—Yes; after dinner that evening.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In the lobby again.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any one with Attel at that time? A.—Bennett was there.

Q.—And you talked about what? A.—No other games; the ones that were to follow.

Q.—What was said? A.—Attel wanted me to see the players about these other games.

Q.—What did Attel say? Tell us Attel's exact language, that is what we want. A.—He said, "I'll put up \$20,000 of my own money if the players will lose the next game—and if they do it, I'll get the money, too."

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—Yes; \$45,000 was mentioned for the next two games.

Q.—Did Attel tell you what to tell the players? A.—Yes; he told me to tell them I could put the \$45,000 up for them as a bet.

Q.—Did Attel say anything to you concerning who was to hold this



The "Astor",  
is a perfect fitter and  
solid leather throughout

mones? A.—He said any responsible person.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went to see the players.

Q.—Where did this meeting take place? A.—At the Warner hotel about 9:30 that evening.

Gandil Quits Them.

Q.—When you got to the Warner, where did you go? A.—I went to see Gandil.

Q.—What did Gandil say to you? A.—He said that he was through with us.

Q.—Did he say anything about the rest of the team? A.—No; he simply said he was through with us.

Q.—What did the other players say? A.—Risberg said he was going to throw the series. I told him if he did I would see that he got his share of the \$10,000 if I got it.

Q.—What time did you leave the players that night? A.—About 10:30.

Q.—When did you next see Attel? A.—He didn't say anything, just walked away from me, went back to the Sherman and told Attel it was all off.

MAXWELL MART TO GET CLEANUP, BURKHARDT SAYS

The Maxwell street market will receive its first thorough cleanup in five years tomorrow if Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Burkhardt keeps a promise made to the city council markets committee yesterday.

Charged that permanent structures built in the market, which extends on Maxwell street from Jefferson to Sanguin street, have been a source of profit to city hall politicians have been made repeatedly before the committee.

Attorney P. R. Davis, counsel for fifty Maxwell street property owners west of Halsted street, charged yesterday that proposed ordinance to extend the market north on Union avenue to 13th street is simply an effort to make "certain Thompsonites wealthy."

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Q.—What did Attel say? Tell us Attel's exact language, that is what we want. A.—He said, "Tell the Sox to win a game and we can get more money down."

Q.—Did any one say anything when you did this? A.—Gandil asked, "Are we being double-crossed?" And I said, "No, you ain't."

Wanted to Lose Third Game.

Q.—Was anything said about the game the next day? A.—Yes. Attel told me to ask the players to win the next day. He said: "Tell the Sox to win a game and we can get more money down."

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### ALDERMEN MOVE TO CUT POWER OF CITY CONTROLLER

City Controller George F. Harding may be given his large executive powers as head of the city financial department, as a result of action taken yesterday by the council finance committee.

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On motion of Ald. Clark, Chairman

Richart was directed to appoint a subcommittee to formulate amendments to the city code, restoring to the city treasurer power to investigate and audit bills before payment if the treasurer necessarily will be increased and the controller's staff correspondingly reduced.

### One Apartment in 42 Screened; Fined \$10

C. Edwards, owner of a forty-two

apartment building at 6262 South Park

avenue, screened forty-one of the apart-

ments this spring. Yesterday Irwin

Kowohl, representing the health de-

partment, told Judge Rooney that

On motion of Ald. Clark, Chairman

Richart was directed to appoint a sub-

## FRANCE TO RUSH 10,000 MEN TO UPPER SILESIA

S. Intervention Urged  
in Trouble Zone.

BY HENRY WALES.  
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)  
PARIS, July 20.—France is making immediate preparations to rush a division of infantry—consisting of 10,000 troops—with complements of machine guns, field artillery, tanks, and aviation into Upper Silesia before the summer trouble breaks out, which may precipitate war.

A leading diplomat declared that the Upper Silesian problem is the most serious one in the world today, and that if it is not settled soon it may have a most serious consequence. The same diplomat said America had been asked unofficially to mediate, but no answer had been given.

It is understood that America rejoined the supreme council on the understanding that it would not take part in questions affecting frontier and territorial readjustments, but would intervene if the general peace was threatened. Many diplomats believe that this point has now been reached.

Brian's Reply to Curzon.

Premier Briand this evening drafted a reply to Lord Curzon's note, announcing that France intends to reinforce the Upper Silesian contingent and again asking Great Britain and Italy to follow suit, insisting on the necessity of a committee of experts to hold a meeting immediately to investigate Upper Silesia and to draft a frontier, and announcing that France is not prepared for a supreme council meeting until the experts have reached a decision, and the allies are in a position to enforce the decision as to the upper Silesian boundary by adequate force in the disputed territories.

Premier Briand's insistence on dispatching heavy reinforcements to Upper Silesia, despite the British demands for an immediate meeting of the supreme council—especially with the knowledge that the Italians are supporting Downing street—is taken to indicate the extreme seriousness of the central Europe situation and the gravity of the war menace.

### BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC

BY JOHN STEELE.  
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)  
Copyright 1921 by The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, July 20.—Central diplomatic circles in London are humming with gossip about the dangerous situation in Upper Silesia and a predicting crisis within forty-eight hours.

In striking contrast to this is the attitude of the British foreign office, which professes the utmost optimism. Great Britain has suggested to France that a meeting of the supreme council be held on July 27, and this suggestion is insisted upon by French authorities. An answer is expected within the next day, and if it is favorable it is believed France will be persuaded to hold up the dispatch of troops until after the meeting.

### BERLIN SEES BREAK

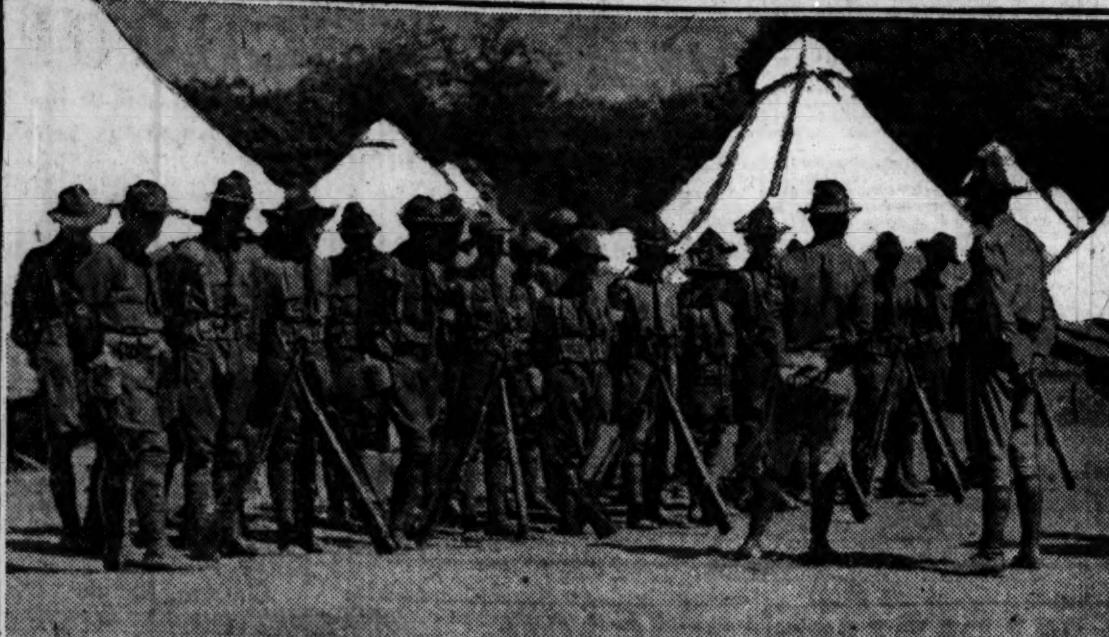
BY GEORGE SELDES.  
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)  
Copyright 1921 by The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, July 20.—There is intense satisfaction in German official circles over what is regarded as a definite split among the members of the entente over the Upper Silesian question. The troubles, which began when Italian and British officers in Upper Silesia accused the French of siding with the Germans, have now led to a diplomatic break according to the Berlin Zeitblatt.

**NO WORD TO U. S.**  
Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Reports from London that informal suggestions have been made for American intervention in the Upper Silesian row have not reached this government.

It may be stated, however, that if such suggestions are received they will not be complied with, at least not until the situation with respect to the Silesia question should undergo a great change.

## WHERE WORK IS PLAY



Company B getting ready for a hike.

### GREEK ADVANCE MAY BE A TRICK OF TURKS' ARMY

#### Experts See Strategy in Kemal Retreat.

**BULLETIN.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—[By the Associated Press.]—The Greek third army corps entered Eski-Shehr this morning, according to a wireless dispatch received here tonight from the Greek battleship Averof.

[Eski-Shehr, a town of Asia Minor, lies twenty-seven miles northeast of Kutala, from which the Greeks drove the Turks last week. It is connected by rail with Scutari, Angora, and Konieh.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—[By the Associated Press.]—The Greek plans in the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists now in progress in Asia Minor are judged by military experts here to comprise in the main a turning movement designed to force the Nationalists to abandon the railway junction of Eski-Shehr and thus cut the route to Angora, the Kemalist capital. The railways, however, have already been destroyed, and the natural route which they followed lies in a valley dominated by high hills, often verging in sufficiently form dangerous passes.

**Turks Use Strategy.**  
The Turkish plan, on the other hand, appears to be to draw on the Greeks until what is considered the proper time to strike at their long lines of communication, and then attempt to exhaust them by a series of constant irregular attacks.

Should the Turks abandon Eski-Shehr, a further advance by the Greeks would subject them to harassing attacks by the Nationalists from advantageous positions. It is presumed by the experts here, however, that if Eski-Shehr falls the Greeks are likely to remain there.

**Albania Calls Troops.**

THE BELGRADE, July 19.—[By the Associated Press.]—The Albanian government has decreed general mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 40 to repress the insurrection of the Mirdites.

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After the hike was over.

**CAMP ROOSEVELT,** the reserve officers' training camp at Muskegon, Mich., is in full swing, and 650 boys from Chicago and other parts of the middle west are enjoying "the time of their young lives."

This is the second encampment, and Capt. F. L. Beals, the commandant, expects to even surpass last year's achievements.

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### SENATE WANTS FACTS ON YANK WATCH ON RHINE

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—As the beginning of a drive to bring American troops back from Germany, Senator Borah of Idaho today introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of war for all data as to the size of the army of occupation, the cost of maintaining it and the pay of the German government for its expenses.

The senator promptly adopted the resolution without a roll call or a dissenting voice.

As soon as the secretary of war replies to the resolution, further moves will be made, according to present plans to force the withdrawal of the troops.

There has been no statement of the administration's intentions and the American troops in Germany, according to last reports, were about 15,000.

## Durable Luggage for All Kinds of Travel

No matter what kind of luggage you require, we have it in the highest grade stock and best workmanship at prices extremely low. We lost our lease at 131 S. State St. and must be out by July 31st. Our misfortune is your opportunity!

A double lock trunk covered with heavy steel, with two center bands and studded throughout. This trunk has heavy steel bumpers, catches and fittings. The tray is extra deep. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches. Regular price \$18.50. During this sale the price is..... \$9.95

**Genuine Cowhide  
Leather Walrus Grained Traveling Bags,** with protected sewed corners, well lined, good lock and catches, \$7.50 value, \$3.75 at only....

**ADAMS TRUNK CO.**  
AMERICA'S LARGEST LUGGAGE DEALERS  
131 South State Street  
36 N. Dearborn St. 117 S. Dearborn St. 117 W. Van Buren St.

## KING GETS COPY OF NEW BRITISH TERMS FOR ERIN

### Offer to De Valera at Meeting Today.

LONDON, July 20.—[By the Associated Press.]—The British cabinet sat for two hours and a half this evening considering the Irish problem, after which Premier Lloyd George went to Buckingham palace and laid before the king, whose interest in an Irish settlement is the keenest, the proposals for submission to Eamon de Valera, the Irish republican leader, at tomorrow's conference.

The prime minister presided at the cabinet council, which was held in the house of commons, and outlined for the benefit of those ministers who had not been closely concerned in the Irish negotiations the history of recent events and the premier's new offer to Ireland, which is described as being drawn on general principles.

**Troops Sent to Amatlan.**

Troops have been rushed to Amatlan and workmen from other districts are aiding in fighting the flames, their efforts being directed toward preventing the fire from spreading.

At first it was believed the rich oil fields of Zacatamita were threatened, but late advices say the wind veered, saving that district.

The fire started in the property of Wollett & Thompson and spread quickly.

There were twenty-three wells being drilled in lot 162, it is said, but the number already operating is unknown.

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EDUCATIONAL

EXPERT LYONS  
BRIELLED; WON'T  
REVEAL VITAL FACTSBusiness He Split His Pay  
with Politicians.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Ernest H. Lyons, one of the real estate experts who admits he collected \$11,200 about a year from the city treasury, appeared before the council subcommittee investigating expert fees yesterday afternoon. He declined to answer a number of questions, naming "the explicit advice of my attorney."

His suggestions regarding arbitration and his acceptance of suggestions on arbitration were all subject to the advice of his attorney, leaving them in the upper thin atmosphere of uncertainty and indefiniteness.

Lyons a Careful Witness.

Mr. Lyons is a careful witness and answered freely nonpertinent questions, but he treated most pertinent inquiries by Attorney Hart for the committee.

Q.—Have you been paid for your work? A.—I charged for it.

Q.—Have you been paid? A.—I don't care to answer.

Q.—How many assistants did you employ? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—What were their rates of pay? A.—I will not answer.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Percy B. Coffin? A.—I will not answer.

Mr. Coffin was former president of the civil service commission and business manager of the board of education under the present city administration.

Q.—Did you pay any money to C. H. Nichols? A.—I will not answer.

Nichols is said to be a particular friend of one of the department heads of the city administration.

Desire Politicians Got Any of It.

Q.—Did you divide any money with your politicians? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you retain all the money you received? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you pay any consideration to any one to get your employment? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you pay them later? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you make any campaign contributions? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Are you interested jointly in any estate with Expert Waller? A.—I did not.

Q.—With the other experts? A.—I did not.

Refuses to Name Employers.

By Attorney Cohen for the committee.

Q.—What staff of employees did you have? A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—What are their names? Are they advised? A.—They are at this time.

Q.—You just want to talk in broad terms, don't you? A.—That's right.

(by Attorney Hart) Didn't you tell Mr. Nichols a large sum for alleged work when he was in South America?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you confer with Messe and Ladd on this matter? A.—I may have.

Q.—With President Fainter of the board of local improvements? A.—I don't remember, but I won't answer that question.

Protests Questions Are Unfair.

Lyons protested that the questions were unfair and the suits pending against him for attorney fees.

He said that he was doing right in refusing to answer, because he was following the advice of his lawyer.

Then he appealed to Attorney Hart asking how he would advise a client like circumstances.

That would depend on whether he was guilty, replied Hart.

If he were innocent, I would advise him to tell everything. If he were guilty or I was not certain that he was innocent,

he would advise him to conceal im-

## HOW EXPERT LYONS LOOKS



Ernest Lyons on the stand yesterday before the council subcommittee investigating the payment of huge fees to real estate and building experts. Mr. Lyons declined to answer most of the committee's most pointed questions "on the advice of his attorneys."

(TRIBUNE Photo.)

WILSON'S PACT  
WITH ALLIES ON  
LOANS BINDING

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The "understanding" reached by the Wilson administration, deferring interest on debts of the United States to allied nations will be binding upon the present administration, Secretary Mellon stated today to the Senate finance committee.

The secretary, however, did not disclose the policy which he will pursue in making collections and advised the committee he had reached no agreement with any of the debtors on the subject.

The present situation was caused by differences in 1918 between former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Albert Rathbone and a representative of Great Britain, with the result that the "understanding" was reduced to written memoranda. These conferences, the committee was informed, were held after Secretary Glass and his successor, David S. Houston, had decided there was authority in law for the deferral of interest payments.

Assistant Secretary Rathbone, who accompanied Mr. Glass before the committee, declared a large part of the interests which the United States had collected upon its foreign loans was from money which the allied governments had borrowed for that purpose. Figures were presented to the committee showing that on the foreign loans, amounting to over \$10,000,000,000, there has accumulated accrued interest amounting to \$34,534,755, which is unpaid and will be deferred. Of this, Great Britain owes \$284,148,863; Great Britain, \$407,503,283; Belgium, \$34,007,409; and Italy, \$161,075,880.

Secretary Mellon submitted a copy of a letter written by him last May 11 to the British ambassador.

COURT TELLS TENANT TO MOVE.

Advised to move by court, Dr. Samuel Solomon, 1512 North La Salle street, to move. Judge Newcomer in the Chicago avenue court yesterday continued the charge of assault against physician Aug. 20 to allow time for Handwe to vacate.

The 15 month old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jakich played between the rails near his home this morning. A freight train came along. Before the engineer could stop the locomotive and eight cars passed over the child. The baby was only slightly bruised.

In 1918 friends of Great Britain in America strove incessantly day and day out to favor our cause. At the supreme moment they succeeded in having our government proclaim our side. The scenes have changed. It now behoves all friends of America throughout the British empire to stand by her.

MOB DEPORTS 88  
JAPANESE FROM  
CALIFORNIA LAND

Turlock, Cal., July 20.—An investigation of the deportation of 88 Japanese fruit pickers and melon field workers from the Turlock district early today was begun by Sheriff R. L. Dallas and District Attorney W. J. Brown of Stanislaus county. No arrests were made.

Eighty-eight workers were forced to leave the district. The women and children and Japanese leaseholders were not deported. Official figures showed that the mob, who objected to the Japanese picking melons under contract at 16 cents a crate, while the payment of 25 cents a crate.

The automobile trucks took the Japanese to Keyes, six miles north of here. There those deported were told not to return to the Turlock district.

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## CHICAGO URGES DEFEAT OF THE FORDNEY TARIFF

Business Men Wire Solons  
Against "Valuation."

An appeal was sent by wire yesterday to all congressmen from Chicago and to Congressmen at Large urging them to vote against the Fordney tariff bill in the interest of general industries and the consuming public.

Large mercantile and banking houses, importers and manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers sent forth a protest that the "American valuation" plan on which the Fordney bill is based would establish a new tariff wall principle which would tend to freeze out foreign competition and leave old ultimate carriers carrying the load of increased prices.

The appeal declares that the bill is designed "solely in the interest of the domestic producer," who would be able to determine the amount of duties his competitor abroad would have to pay. Can Shove Up Prices.

By boosting his own prices he would automatically shove up tariff charges for imported goods. It would build a cumulative wall against goods manufactured abroad, it is argued, and the net result would be a tendency to destroy foreign trade, stifle competition, and leave the consumer the victim of higher prices.

Mr. Harding has succeeded in getting his own bill passed up "defeating on the financial condition of the country." It is true that we are almost at the high time that we are shown in our government's economy in our government. We read of Secretary of War's announcement of the discharge of the war department March 1, causing an annual saving of \$15,000,000. Yet, on the other hand, Senator King charges that the navy has only fifty-one ships ready for immediate service, and an expenditure of \$120,000,000. W. Fordney has spent twenty days in Congress. He is chairman of a committee on which the bill was introduced. He has a position to know better than any legislator whether adjustment is economically possible. A millionaire ought to know that a rich man would suffer more from the passage of the bill than the compensation bill carries.

"While we all believe in a fair measure of protection to American industry, the bill is so designed in the interest of the domestic producer who fixes the amount of duties his competitor is obliged to pay. It gives him absolute control of the market, enabling him to advance prices without foreign competition.

The American valuation plan is especially unreasonable and unwarrented when viewed in the light of our rapidly declining imports. The reduction in our purchasing abroad is seriously affected by the valuation.

Shipment of our surplus products to foreign countries is rapidly declining. The American valuation plan, if enacted into law, will go far to destroy our foreign trade, for if we do not buy we cannot sell.

We believe that in the interest of the general industries of the country

it will be best to amend its bylaws and banish the machine, putting men to work to see that justice is met.

B. W. WATSON

## Another Great Purchase

Of Cool, Comfortable, Finely Tailored

## PALM BEACH SUITS

Over a Thousand Suits to Select From  
Specially Priced and  
Placed on Sale at

# \$20

Shown in all the wanted shades; in plain effects, stripes and patterns. All sizes, in regulars, stouts, slims. Latest models for men and young men.

Palm Beach Golf Suits, Special, \$17.50  
Coat and Knicker Trousers—Broken Lines



(Fourth floor)

THE HUB  
**Henry C. Lytton & Sons**

State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner

## YOUNG OUTLAWS IN LOOP INVADE TWO OFFICES; ROB GIRLS

"Were a timid little lad that shyly comes into your office and queries, 'D-d do you need an office boy?'

He entered the office of J. O. Kaplan in the North American building yesterday and asked Miss Marguerite Wells for a job. She left



MARGUERITE WELLS.

the room and the cherub fled with her purse and \$10. Later in the day a boy of 16 entered the office of the Hamilton Factories corporation and stole the purse of Miss Wells.

IDA JACOBSON. She gave chase, but, alas! she wore French heels. Her loss was \$19.

and the consuming public this bill should be defeated and urge you as our representative to vote against the measure."

Signers of Telegram.

The appeal was signed by the following:

Marshall Field & Co., Carson Pirie Scott & Co., John W. Farwell company, Chas. A. Stevens & Brothers, Mandel Brothers, Pitkin & Brooks, Rothchild & Co., The Fall, Hart, Shaffner & Marx, Albert Fleischman & Co., Butler Brothers, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Illinois Trust and Savings bank, Corn Exchange National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, United Trust company.

E. W. Wiesboldt & Co., E. Peterson & Co., H. Koenig & Co., Loren Miller & Co., Laboratory Materials company, Berghoff Importing company, Illinois Watch Case company.

Boston Store, Iglesias & Healy, Irwin-Smith Company, Inc., Murphy & Co., Jacobs & Hall, Jamison company, D. B. Fleck & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Peter Van Schaack & Son, A. B. Fleck & Sons, Francis T. Simons & Co., Tonk Brothers company, Wm. Lewis & Son, Wm. Loeb, Morris Wohl company, A. L. Kendall company, Chicago Mercantile company.

## WORK STOPPED ON \$3,000,000 WATER TUNNEL

All work on the \$3,000,000 William H. Taft Tunnel, between 31st and 47th Streets, was ordered stopped by the council finance committee yesterday.

The aldermen decided to defer action until next fall on the recommendation of City Engineer Murdock that a general program of rehabilitation and extension of the city's water system be undertaken at a cost of \$14,000,000, the money to be supplied in part by the issuance of water certificates.

## SHOES, LEATHER, STAY "FREE" AS JOKER IS BARED

### Mann Exposes Same Old Game of Tariff Politics.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Duties on leather and shoes were rejected by the house today when advocates of a duty on hides failed to heed the pleas of manufacturers for compensatory rates. Bad faith was charged against the western interests which succeeded last week in adding a 15 per cent duty on hides to the Fordney tariff bill, and as a result there is a possibility that the house tomorrow may restore hides to the free list.

A revolt against the duty on hides gained additional strength when Representative Mann, Illinois, charged that through a joker in the hides amendment, hide, leather, and other skins, which have always been on the free list, are made dutiable. House members were bombarded during the day with telegrams from the glazed kid industry and others affected by the duty on their raw materials.

Tilson Proposed Rates.

The compensatory rates on leather and shoes were proposed by the house in an amendment by Representative Tilson, Connecticut, on behalf of the ways and means committee. An amendment providing a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all leather not specifically provided for, including harness, met defeat by a vote of 52 to 22. A companion amendment imposing a similar duty on boots and shoes was defeated by a vote of 62 to 99.

Representative Chandley, Oklahoma, who presented the amendment adopted last week imposing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides, and other western Republicans voted against the compensatory duties on leather and shoes.

All Were on Free List.

The shoe and tanning interests have been willing to leave their products on the free list provided hides were not made dutiable. Hides, leather, and shoes all were on the free list in the Fordney bill as reported by the committee.

Representative Kreider, Pennsylvania, a shoe manufacturer, told the house that the effect of placing a duty on hides without compensatory rates on manufacturers is "to place in the hands of the packers the best instrument they have ever had to drive the independent tanners out of business."

Mr. Kreider declared that "if the independent tanners are forced out of business you have created the greatest monopoly that ever existed in the United States." Mr. Kreider said that the meat packers now control 60 per cent of the tanning industry of the country, and that a duty on hides will chiefly benefit the packers.

## WOMAN DENIES SHE SAW KILLING OF POLICEMAN

### Chicago Broker's Wife Gotham Witness.

New York, July 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucille E. Brooks, wife of a Chicago insurance man, proved a disappointment for the state today as a witness in the trial of Nicholas Lareesch, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton on Dec. 17, 1920.

Mrs. Brooks declared she did not see the shooting of Horton.

Tells of Ride.

She admitted, however, that on the evening of the shooting the Lareesch brothers and John Cavanaugh, manager of the apartment house at 540 West 146th street, where she formerly lived, called for her in the defendant's automobile. She then lived at 52 Hamilton place. She drove downtown with the men, she said, and they had many drinks in restaurants.

She said she had told that Tyler Hairston, a Negro hall boy, had called from her apartment after midnight a few days before she left West 146th street and insulted her.

Would Punch Negro.

Nicholas Lareesch, she said, declared the Negro should be beaten up when she saw him again. Their car slowed at Broadway and 146th street and Joseph Lareesch then jumped out of the car, she said. Nicholas got out a little later and she heard shots, she said, three bullets coming through the rear of the car where she was seated.

One of them struck her in the right arm and another struck her in the left shoulder. She got forward, she said, and that was the last she remembered until she woke up in her apartment in Hamilton place, near Broadway, with detectives standing about her.

She was shown a pistol, which detectives said they found in her apartment several hours after the shooting and which, it was alleged, was used in the killing of Lieutenant Horton when he jumped on the running board of the fleeing car. After Joseph Lareesch had fired a shot in the lobby of the West 146th street apartment.

## THE ROOF GARDEN Hotel La Salle

A beautiful dining room—  
large, airy and always cool  
and comfortable—22 stories  
above street level.

Recognized as America's most  
unique and attractive place  
of refreshment.

Restaurant service of  
exceptional excellence from  
six o'clock until one  
every evening.

Musical and vaudeville  
entertainment from 6:30 to 8  
and public dancing on the best  
dance floor in Chicago after  
8 o'clock to the music of  
Jean Goldkette's wonderful  
orchestra.

A La Salle Special Dinner  
at \$2.50 per cover from  
six to nine o'clock.

Two outstanding  
facts about this  
typewriter



## It's a Remington

in every quality for which the Remington Typewriter is famous. Like the Standard Remington models in strength, durability, in dependability, in speed, in the beauty of its work.

## It's Portable

A new Remington departure in lightness, in compactness, in convenience for use anywhere and everywhere.

It fits in a case only 4 inches high—and remember—it has the Standard Writing Keyboard—just like every other typewriter that bears the Remington name. No shifting for figures.

Price, complete with case, \$60 in U. S. A.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
(Incorporated)  
State and Quincy Streets, Chicago  
Commercer's Building  
Phone, Wahab 5400

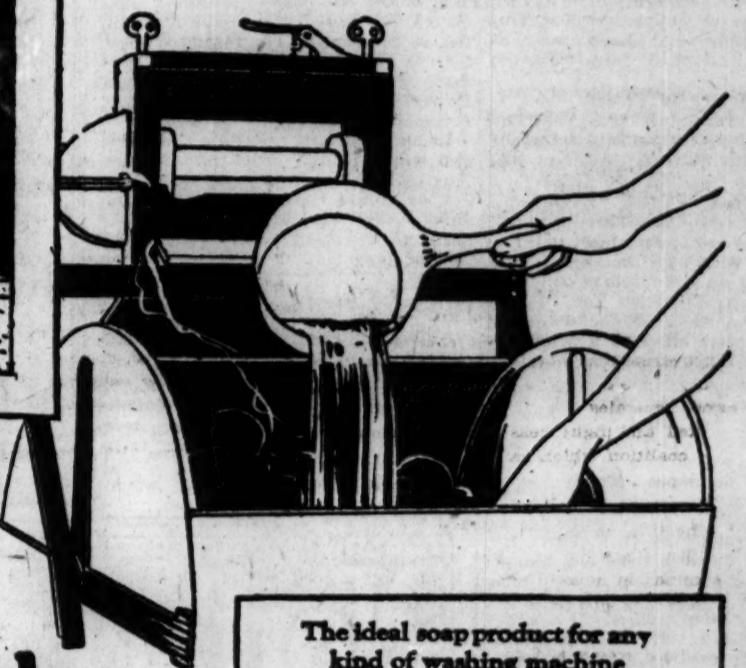
THEN LET YOUR CLOTHES SOAK. Soak  
one hour, two hours, overnight—whatever time  
is convenient. Then, before operating the  
machine, add a fresh Rinsol solution, using  
the same amount of Rinsol as you used for soaking.



DISSOLVE: For each tub of clothes  
thoroughly dissolve a half package of  
Rinsol in two quarts of boiling water.  
Where water is hard or clothes extra  
dirty use more Rinsol.



POUR INTO TUB OF LUKEWARM WATER—  
mix well. Keep adding the solution until  
you get a good, rich, lasting, soapy suds,  
even after the clothes have been put in.



## Whether you use a washing machine or tubs

These two easy steps save you  
the hardest work of washday

THE most soiled spots, the dirtiest things  
that even your washing machine fails to get  
clean, are cleaned without any rubbing when  
you use Rinsol.

Rinsol is so perfect a combination of pure  
cleansing materials that it loosens the dirt from  
even the worst soiled pieces of the family wash  
without injury to a single fabric.

After soaking your clothes in this pure soap  
product, a few minutes in your washing  
machine gets them beautifully clean.

Follow the simple directions given above.  
Soak the clothes. Then before operating the  
machine, add a fresh Rinsol solution, using the  
same amount of Rinsol as you used for soaking.  
No other soap product is needed when Rinsol  
is used.

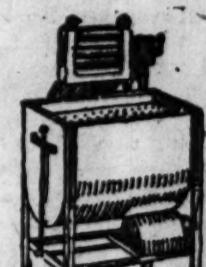
Whether you use a washing machine or tubs,  
get Rinsol today at your grocer's or department  
store. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

# Rinsol 8¢

Made in U. S. A.

"Don't rub your youth away"

The ideal soap product for any  
kind of washing machine



## NEW SERIES OF TAR OUTRAGES IN LONE STAR STATE

Men Flogged, Daubed with Pitch, and Run Out.

Dallas, Tex., July 20.—Appeals from various parts of the state to the legislature, now in special session at Austin, that an investigation be made of the widespread activity of masked bands during the last several weeks, were supplemented today in the circulation of a petition by Representative Fatman, which he said was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan organization asking the governor to submit a bill making it a felony to appear in disguise in Texas.

Since April 1, fifteen or twenty cases have been reported. Six cases have come to light in the last ten days, the latest taking place this afternoon at Lufkin, where Sheriff Vernon Vinson was seized at the depot by four masked men and whisked away in a motor car. Forty minutes later he was returned and dumped out into the street of the business section with a coat of tar and feathers covering his body.

It was the second attack there within the last eighteen hours. Ben Wiley, 30 years old, having been taken from town last night and then dumped into a street as theater patrons were passing homebound.

**This Man Flogged Twice.**  
McGregor, Tex., July 20.—[Special.]—Ten men last night were beaten and tar placed on their clothing, but not on his body. He was brought to his home here about daylight this morning by a brother. McKnight was not forced to submit to a surgical operation, as one report said.

Before being beaten, McKnight was stripped. He was blindfolded and taken naked to a short distance from Simpson, where his clothing was torn from him and he was placed standing on his garments. After being threatened further, he said he was abandoned by the masked men.

Lee McKnight met him near Garretson and brought him to his home here about daylight.

McKnight said today he was planning to lay his case before federal authorities. He declared he recognized one member of the party attacking him last night and knew some of those who attacked him Saturday night.

**Three Men, Woman Arrested.**  
Tyler, Tex., July 20.—Three men and one woman were under arrest today in connection with the finding of Earl Earl Peter in an unconscious condition yesterday near Chandler, Tex. Peter had no legal consciousness. It is believed he was hit with a hand bag after being taken from his hotel at Chandler.

**Doctor Indicted, Warned.**  
Beaumont, Tex., July 20.—Dr. J. S. Paul, a victim of a flogging and feathering two months ago, today informed the Beaumont Journal that he had been warned again to leave the city by Saturday. The warning, he said, was brought by R. F. Scott, former United States marine and himself a victim of Saturday night of masked men.

Scott told him that if Paul did not take heed he would be forced to undergo an operation and then be beheaded. Paul, who recently was indicted jointly with Scott on a statutory charge, declared he would not leave.

## That Reinforced Head

— the secret of that 2 for 25c and 15c Mild Havana quality in the Salome at 8c, for 15c.

A filler of cuttings from the same leaf that goes into the expensive brands — and: the reinforced longfillerhead which keeps the cuttings from your mouth.

## Salome

Mild Havana

8c 2 for 15c

A common sense cigar for the smoker who wants genuine quality tobacco at a reasonable price. No sacrifice in quality—just different construction.

**Try Them Now!**

Wm. A. Vorhauer & Co.

Distributors Chicago, Ill.

## CHICAGO PERSONALITY PASSES BILLION MARK, REPORT SHOWS

### 298,386 POLICIES OF \$1,000,702,500 IN U. S. INSURANCE

Chicago's wealth in personal property has passed the billion mark, according to figures given out yesterday by the board of assessors, based on the various townships in Chicago and Cook County for 1920 and 1921:

Review. Assessors. 1920. 1921. Chicago's wealth in personal property has passed the billion mark, according to figures given out yesterday by the board of assessors.

Paul H. Wiedel, chief clerk of the board, announced that the total value of both real estate and personal property this year will reach \$4,000,000,000. The real estate figures have not as yet been completed. The personal property valuation totals \$1,014,856,840, an increase of \$203,606,832.

Following are the valuations placed by the board of assessors, based on the various townships in Chicago and Cook County for 1920 and 1921:

Review. Assessors. 1920. 1921.

Town.	Assessors.	1920.	1921.
Burnham	30,078	\$10,001	
Burnwyn	226,925	271,880	
Bloom	11,174,640	14,105,089	
Brookfield	1,253,198	2,804,812	
Cicero	3,378,173	4,111,802	
Elk Grove	225,825	238,425	
Forest Park	4,000	4,000	
Hanover	230,117	225,467	
Lemont	170,957	185,231	
Maywood	22,153	20,358	
Lyons	1,113,228	1411,963	
Maine	381,702	484,378	
New Trier	1,881,939	2,010,939	
Northfield	116,405	121,601	
Northwood Park	122,132	148,119	
Orland Park	61,880	66,119	
Orland	77,543	72,630	
Palatine	259,771	251,483	
Peru	38,184	37,447	
Providence	1,493,303	1,500,211	
Richt	351,962	375,128	
River Forest	349,072	382,363	
Roselle	229,269	241,211	
Schaumburg	183,121	199,846	
Skokie	583,174	735,040	
Wheaton	308,197	322,475	
Wheaton Park	532,183	505,905	
Jefferson	30,114	41,332,114	
Lake View	5,050,743	6,491,153	
North Park	23,930,039	27,632,836	
South Park	18,725,772	23,507,281	
Welles Park	3,604,113	3,613,113	
South	2,873,277	2,053,454	
West	107,051,452	252,359,529	
	66,356,072	83,213,503	
		Grand total. \$405,624,854	\$407,428,320
		The tax valuations are made on a basis of one-half the real value.	

## CONGRESS ASKED FOR \$125,000,000 FOR SHIP BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Congress was requested today to appropriate \$125,000,000 for the shipping board for the next six months.

Chairman Lasker conferred with Representative Madden, Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, relative to the financial condition of the board. The formal request for the \$125,000,000 appropriation was made through Director of the Budget Davies, and with the approval of President Harding.

In his statement revealing the financial status of the board, Mr. Lasker indicated that it was estimated \$300,000,000 would be needed for the ensuing year, but congress might be asked to appropriate only \$125,000,000 for the present.

## Speed Constable Will Watch North Shore Road

Waukegan, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—Deerfield, Winfield, and Northfield have a place for speeders by employing a speed constable. He is Dennis Ross of Lake Forest, and his duty is to arrest speeders who have dashed out of the jurisdiction of the city motor-cycle policemen of the township.

## STOCK SALESMEN

High class stock salesmen desired to assist in placing an issue of stock presenting splendid possibilities. The Company now is doing a large business and paying good dividends. Prospects very bright for the future. Additional capital needed to take care of a larger business. Company guaranteed all the business its equipment can take care of. Liberal commission and assistance in selling. Write, giving experience, and interview will be arranged. Address:

**F. A. Sawall Company**  
313-314-315 Murray Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Northern Lakes Special

(Electric Lighted Steel Train)

## to the Tourist and Fishing District Wisconsin-Michigan

### Two Fishermen's Specials

**Northern Lakes Special** Lv. Chicago 7:15 p. m., except Sunday, for Three Lakes, Eagle River, Conover, Phelps, State Line, and Watersmeet, arriving at Lakes and Resorts early next morning. Connecting service Watersmeet to Cisco Lake three times a week.

### Ashland Limited

Lv. Chicago 5:00 p. m. daily for Rhinelander, Tomahawk Lake, Woodruff, Lac du Flambeau, Powell, Manitowish, Mercer and Ashland. Connecting service to Marenisco (Lake Gogebic) twice a week.

### Go Where the Big Fish Bite

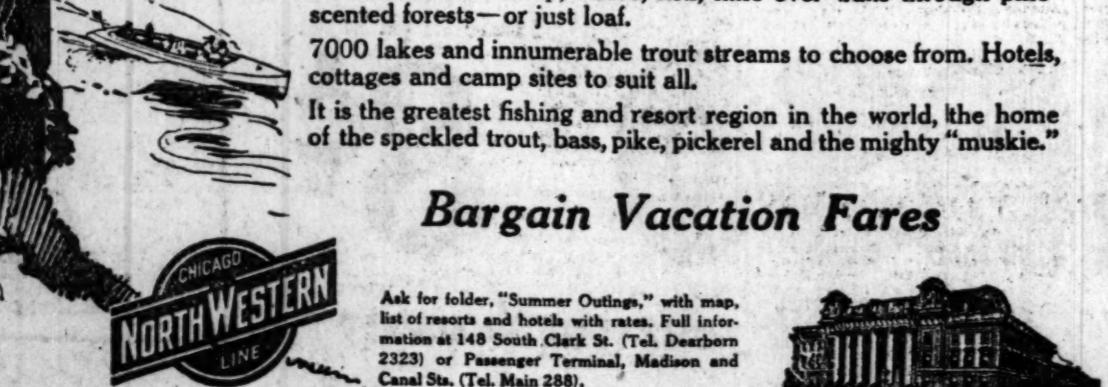
Live outdoors—camp, canoe, fish, hike over trails through pine-scented forests—or just loaf.

7000 lakes and innumerable trout streams to choose from. Hotels, cottages and camp sites to suit all.

It is the greatest fishing and resort region in the world, the home of the speckled trout, bass, pike, pickerel and the mighty "muskie."

### Bargain Vacation Fares

Ask for folder, "Summer Outings," with map, list of resorts and hotels with rates. Full information at 148 South Clark St. (Tel. Desbross 2232) or Passenger Terminal, Madison and Canal Sts. (Tel. Main 238).



### HANGS HIMSELF BEFORE CROSS AS "I. W. W. SAVIOR"

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Over a billion dollars of United States government life insurance has been applied for and the applications approved, according to an announcement by Director C. R. Forbes of the bureau of war risk insurance, today.

The number of policies totals 298,386, with a total value of \$1,000,702,500. Of this amount \$2,978,228 has already been awarded in meeting insurance claims.

Regardless of how long a service man's war time or term insurance has been lapsed, or canceled, or regardless of how long he has been discharged from the service, a new ruling of the treasury department permits him to reinstate his coverage, at a premium and payment of only two monthly premiums in the amount he wishes to reinstate together with a satisfactory statement of health.

Reinstatement up to three months after discharge may be effected without a physical examination.

# The TRIBUNE IS FIRST IN CHICAGO

## CIRCULATION

Largest morning daily circulation in America. June average, 484,863.

Second largest Sunday Circulation in America. June average, 796,300.

Largest circulation in Chicago and suburbs. June Sunday average 460,835, which is 91,000 more than that of the nearest competitor—an evening paper.

This evening paper claims that with 369,772 circulation (in 7 overlapping editions) it reaches 7 out of 9 of the English reading people of Chicago and suburbs.

If this is true, The Sunday Tribune with its 91,000 ADDITIONAL circulation (only one Sunday Tribune to any home, and practically every one of the 460,835 copies right into the home) must reach MORE than ALL of the English readers of this metropolis.

## ADVERTISING

First in want advertising—first in display advertising—first in total advertising.

In June The Tribune printed far more want advertising than all the other Chicago papers combined.

In June The Tribune led in the following 22 out of the 32 main divisions of display advertising:

Advertising Agencies  
Amusements  
Automobiles  
Building Material  
Clothing  
Educational  
Financial

Furniture  
Groceries  
Heating and Ventilating  
Jewelers  
Musical Instruments  
Office Equipment  
Pens

Publishers  
Railroads  
Resorts  
Restaurants and Hotels  
Rubber Heels  
Tobacco  
Trunks and Bags

The Tribune was SECOND in the following divisions, in which THE NEWS was FIRST, except Dental, which The Tribune rejects:

Department Stores  
Dental

Hardware  
Household Utilities

Opticians  
Public Utilities

The Herald-Examiner was FIRST in Medical and Toilet Preparations, The Journal in Coal, and The American in Confectionery lineage.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

Although The News led in Department Stores, the largest single division, The Tribune led in all State Street Department Store lineage from "above-the-street-level" departments—in other words, from the main body of the store.

## SELLING ORGANIZATIONS—

Send for

1921 BOOK OF FACTS

CHILDREN IN VACATION HELP

Eighteen children at Hartland, their play long extended, at the lakeside hotel for Tribune's free summer camp.

Judge Harry

was largely through

S. J. Rosenblatt

a performance in

UNE's free ice

\$102,16, check for

close herewith,

little "kiddies" in

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about the

The Some V

total of \$60 year

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the camp at Al

## CHILDREN PAUSE IN VACATION AND HELP ICE FUND

Eighteen children spending their vacation at Hartland, Wis., paused in their play long enough to arrange an entertainment on the lawn of the inter-lake hotel for the benefit of the Tribune's free ice fund. They collected \$102.16.

Judge Harry Fisher of the Circuit Court was among those present, and it was largely through his appeal that the response was so liberal.

S. J. Rosenblatt writes: "I witnessed a performance in behalf of The Tribune's free ice fund, which netted \$102.16, check for which amount I enclosed herewith, but I promised the little kiddies that I would have something printed in your valuable paper about their 'giving'."

The Sons Welfare contributed a total of \$60 yesterday, the ice fund receiving \$20 and the balance going to the camp at Algonquin. Other donations for the Algonquin camp fund are:

T. Y. ....	\$ 2.00
Mary E. Springer .....	5.00
Geoffrey Elliott .....	5.00
B. F. Langworthy .....	10.00
The Sons Welfare .....	40.00
Total .....	57.00
Previously acknowledged .....	2,875.34
Grand total .....	\$2,932.34

The following contributions were received yesterday for the free ice fund:

S. N. ....	\$ 1.00
Betty Harriet Brewer, Blanche Lester, and Marie made with a lemonade stand .....	1.40
In memory of one who loved children .....	2.00
Mrs. Sara G. M. LeVall .....	3.00
Mary E. Springer .....	5.00
Bobbie and Peggy .....	5.00
A. M. S. ....	10.00
Mrs. Crebs .....	10.00
The Sons Welfare .....	20.00
Anonymous .....	25.00
Total .....	\$ 84.40
Previously acknowledged .....	2,302.88
Grand total .....	\$2,387.28

## DOCTOR'S WIFE WINS TWINS' CUSTODY IN COURT WRIT BATTLE

Mrs. Dorothy Stewart, 3152 Franklin boulevard, temporarily was given custody of her 14-months-old twin daughters, Dorothy and Dorothy, by Judge Harry Fisher yesterday.

Judge Harry Fisher of the Circuit Court was among those present, and it was largely through his appeal that the response was so liberal.

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# GO RIVER ATHON' SET R SATURDAY

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## Lake Geneva Garden Club Entertains; Plans Two Shows

The Lake Geneva Garden club, which includes most of the Chicagoans at the resort, is putting on a busy season. Yesterday the club had as luncheon guests at the Lake Geneva Country club the members of the Garden Club of Illinois and the Evanston Garden club. Plans also are being completed for the seventh annual midsummer exhibition of flowers, vegetables, and fruit, together with farm and dairy products, to be shown on July 29 by the Garden club, in conjunction with the Lake Geneva Gardeners and Farmers' association, of which Charles L. Hutchinson is president.

Prizes will be given by the Garden club for table decorations, corsage bouquets, baskets of flowers, vases of cut flowers, wild flowers, and color decorations.

These exhibitions are most instructive and are real incentives to the gardeners, who take the greatest pride in their products.

On Aug. 24 the club is planning a harvest show, which will be held as the other exhibits, at Horticultural Hall.

Mr. Charles A. MacDonald will give the fourth of a series of talks on "How to Lift a Corn Stalk" at the residence of Mrs. Russell Tyson in Lake Forest.

The fourth children's afternoon will be held today at Ravinia, under the auspices of the Ravinia club. In addition to the regular program, there will be a magician.

The annual children's carnival, which proved such a success last season, will be held today from 1 to 5 p.m. at Ravinia park. There will be a parade of children in flower and butterfly costumes and a pageant of six episodes depicting "The Queen's Birthday." Miss Bertha Lee will direct the pageant, and there will be music by the Great Lakes band.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Scott and family of Hubbard Woods have gone to Wimano, Mass., to remain until early September.

Mr. William M. Derby Jr. and Miss Dorothy Derby of 4857 Kimball avenue are leaving this week for Le Chepeau, Mich., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson Armour of Lake Forest have returned from a motor trip in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden T. McClurg of 999 Lake shore drive, are leaving Chicago today for New York, where they will board their yacht, the Indian, for a cruise in Atlantic waters. They plan to be away until the last of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Small of 32 East Division street, have gone to their home in Ontario, Can., to remain until early autumn.

Miss Lois Kallong of 1223 Prairie avenue, who has spent the early summer at Palm Springs, Calif., will return to Chicago on Sunday.

Mr. William K. Kenly and her daughter, Miss Rebecca Hickman, of 1111 Astor street, will leave today by motor for Wimano, Mass., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. Charles M. Hewitt of 1411 North State street, will leave the tomorrow to spend the remainder of the summer at Bretton Woods, N. H.

Mrs. Timothy E. Blackstone of 1912 Prairie avenue has returned from a motor trip in the east.

Mr. Charles Edward Brown and his daughter, Betty, of Lake Forest, left on Wednesday for a visit with Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. H. E. Deisher of Columbus, O., who has a house on Long Island for the summer.

Mr. Henry H. Rumsey and children of Lake Forest have gone to their camp in northern Michigan for a few weeks' stay.

Miss Julie Hodges, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton J. Hollingshead of 32 Scott street, has returned to Bloomington, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges will leave early next month for Cape Breton, Mass.

John Wentworth of 1240 Lake Shore, has returned from a three month trip abroad. Hunt Wentworth is leaving early next week to attend a house party being given by Kimball Salisbury.

Best School Band to Win Prize of \$100

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## To Be Autumn Bride



Miss Florence Josephine Raney.

M. AND MRS. SAMUEL B. RANEY of 6312 Lakewood avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Josephine, to Lawrence Ryan, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan of 7532 South Park avenue. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

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## MURDER VICTIM IS IDENTIFIED AS WEST SIDE GIANT

Letters Link Valley Gang  
with His Slaying.

After forty-eight hours of investigation police of Chicago and Lake county last night has obtained positive identification of the two men found mysteriously murdered in outskirts of the city early in the week.

The blue eyed giant found in a patch of weeds on lonely Half Day road, six miles from Libertyville, was "Big Steve" Wisniewsky, alias "Big Steve" Miller. His sister, Mrs. Laura Kulla, went to the Waukegan morgue and identified him last night.

**Description Fits Brother.**

"My brother left Chicago on a trip Saturday night," she said. "I had not seen or heard of him until today."

The "man in the brown suit," found in a ditch in Franklin Park with his skull crushed, was Rasmus Anderson, who lived at Ruby and Minnehaha streets, Franklin Park.

Anderson had been picked up by three men in a black automobile when he was returning from a picnic of the Franklin Park Progressive association in River Grove Saturday night. Near his home they attacked him, later throwing him from the car. He died in the county hospital.

**Letters Give Clews.**

It was through an anonymous letter to the Tribune that the police at midnight in Waukegan received their first clew to Wisniewsky's identity. The letter told of the kidnapping of the man at 14th and Halsted streets, of a crowd of children who watched the assault, of a black car hastily driven away.

It was alleged in the letter that Terry Druggan and Frank Lake, leaders of the "Valley gang," were responsible for the kidnapping. Chief of Detectives Hughes last night was scouring the city for both. They have vanished.

**Dog Ate His Chickens;**

**Told to Eat the Dog**

P. S. Davenport of 1605 Fowler avenue, Evanston, was the recipient of a rare gastronomic offer yesterday. Discovering that several chickens, which he had purchased for a feast, had disappeared, he traced the feathers to a dog owned by A. C. Lee, who lives upstairs.

"Your pup ate my chickens," complained Davenport.

"Take the dog and eat him," said Lee.

Mr. Davenport, failing to appreciate his neighbor's sense of justice, sought the police.

**Oak Park "L" Train  
Loses Its Way on Loop**

A elevated car became absent minded last night and looped the loop twice before heading for the suburb.

"I got on at Madison and Wabash," reported William Hashagen of 4256 Park avenue, "and the first thing I knew we were pulling into the same station again."

The lead car will be sent to the psychopathic hospital today for an examination.

**Girl, Shy Installment on  
\$1,000 Ring, Drinks Poison**

Miss Carrie Mitchell, 427 East 42nd street, demands her boy friend wouldn't pay the installment due on a \$1,000 diamond ring, last night swallowed poison. Although she took enough to kill ten persons, according to physicians, her mother saved her life with an emetic.

**FARM AND  
GARDEN**

**WHEN IT PAYS TO STAKE  
TOMATOES.**

During the last few years there has been a tendency among tomatoe growers to stake out with the staking of late tomatoes. This does not mean, however, that staking is not advisable. Many growers find it best to stake the early crop and allow the vines of the late crop to spread over the ground. It is even found advisable to stake late tomatoes where the vines are crowded.

Where the plants are not staked and trained they should be at least thirty inches apart, especially the early ones. In small gardens where space is valuable the plants are often set closer than this and staking is found advisable to prevent the plants from crowding when they become full size.

In most cases the method of staking and training depends on the distance between the plants. Where the horizontal trellises are used the plants should be about thirty inches apart. Hoop trellises may be used if the plants are not more than two feet apart. Plants eighteen inches apart may be tied to a single stake.

If long stakes are obtainable a simple method of training the vines is to drive a five foot stake down by the side of each plant. This may be done any time after the plants are set in the garden. Use a strip of muslin cloth to tie the plants to the stake to avoid cutting the branches and stem.

In using barrel hoops drive four foot stakes around the plants at such a distance between the plants. Where the horizontal trellises are used the plants should be about thirty inches apart. Hoop trellises may be used if the plants are not more than two feet apart. Plants eighteen inches apart may be tied to a single stake.

These wires strung on stakes driven down by the side of each plant make a good horizontal trellis. Tie the plants to the wires jacked on the stakes fifteen inches apart, beginning with the first one about a foot or more above ground.

*A Peril Less for Pauline*



## BANKERS TO SAVE FIRM LOOTED BY 'UTOPIAN' FARMER

### Thomson Peculations Put at \$1,187,000.

Ransom J. (Cy) Thomson, Minnesota "genius" who hocus pocus Main street towns into Utopian villages, fled from his former employers, George A. Hormel & Co., Austin packers, \$1,187,000, according to a statement made yesterday at the close of a creditors' meeting in the First National bank.

The announcement was made after a turbulent session participated in by bankers from New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and officials of the First National bank of Chicago, whose check for \$10,000 which never reached the Hormel company was the cause of Thomson's arrest and the subsequent investigation which revealed the amazing tale of his shortages.

**\$4,000,000 Notes Out.**

It is understood that nearly \$4,000,000 in demand and short term notes of the Hormel concern is held by banks, brokers, and private individuals. The creditors have agreed to hold back their notes until such time as the concern can conveniently make payment, it was stated.

E. E. Brown, vice president of the First National bank, who presided at the conference, said the Hormel company would be able to make good the losses suffered through Thomson's withdrawal.

He added that in the meantime funds would be available for the operation of the company, including its live stock purchases.

**WILL FUND INDEBTEDNESS.**

A representative of the creditors will be sent to Austin to manage the financial affairs of the company, Mr. Brown said. It was declared there would be no reorganization of the company, but it is expected that the indebtedness caused by Thomson will be funded in the form of bonds.

**Bridge, with Hearts as  
Trump, Leads to Decree**

In the spring of 1919 Mrs. Ethel T. Handy of Evanston invited Henry Kahler to her home to play bridge. He was her partner, and her husband, H. Jameson Handy, played against them. Hearts were trumps, and Kahler led to Mrs. Handy's hand. Handy led the play and in Judge Sabath's court yesterday he was declared the winner.

Thereupon, her husband rented a home for her in Maywood, but on July 11 Mrs. Handy returned to the Winthrop avenue address, and made an unsuccessful effort to kidnap the children—Joseph, 5 years old, and Francis, 2. The police took her in custody, but she was released.

**"Baby" Paper Machine to  
Be Shown at Exposition**

A baby paper machine less than one-twenty-five the actual size of its full grown counterpart, but perfect in detail, construction and operation will be shown at the graphic arts exhibition at the Coliseum July 23-30. It will demonstrate how all sorts of paper is made, from a bond paper to bristol board. It turns out a ribbon of paper four inches wide.

**Widow Gives Hooch to  
Children; Arrested by U. S.**

The alcoholic philanthropy of Mrs. Nora McCarthy, a widow living at 7984 Parnell avenue, led to her arrest by prohibition agents yesterday. Her downfall was caused by the distribution of "shots" of home made hooch to children of the neighborhood.

### BEG YOUR PARDON

Martin & Martin, Chicago and New York shoe dealers, ask THE TRIBUNE to speak out to its readers that they are in every way connected with Martin & Martin, Inc., New York dealers in saddlery, leather goods, etc. Dispatches on June 29 told of the latter firm being charged by the government with luxury tax frauds. Many readers have confused the two firms in this connection. The shoe merchants, whose Chicago shop is in Michigan avenue, near Van Buren street, are not concerned in any way with the tax fraud charges.

On May 29 THE TRIBUNE printed an item concerning a dinner dance given by the Khaki and Blue club at the Edgewater Beach hotel for disabled soldiers from the various hospitals, in which the statement was made that the affair was given under the auspices of the Daughters of the Republic. Miss Letitia M. Baldwin, commander of the Daughters of the Republic, states the dinner was given exclusively by the Daughters of the Republic, who are not in any way affiliated with the Khaki and Blue club.

Perhaps it was the artist sense in Gwendolyn which restrained her from wasting any of her effect on inanimate things. She didn't need to. She scarcely troubled herself even about clothes or grooming. Her sandy hair was rather rough looking, and seemed to have been scrubbed up quite hastily. Her fine textured, fair skin had frank

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

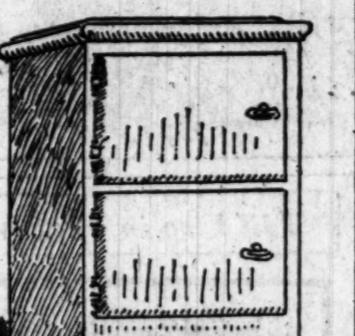
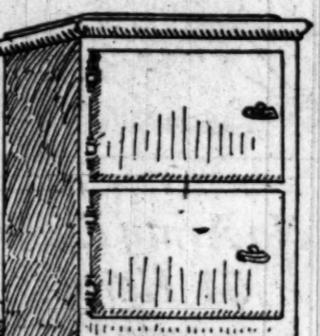
## WONDER WHAT THE FAMILY ICE-BOX THINKS ABOUT

I'M THE POPULAR  
LITTLE ARTICLE IN  
THIS HOUSE. ALL THE  
OTHER PIECES OF  
FURNITURE ARE  
INSANELY JEALOUS

NIGHT AND DAY THEY  
COME TO ME FOR A  
VISIT AND SEEM TO  
ADORE MY INTERIOR  
AND THEY GO AWAY  
REFRESHED

THE BOSS VISITS ME  
THE OFTENEST; HE  
HAS A FEW BOTTLES  
OF HOME BREW ON  
MY ICE. HE DOESN'T  
GIVE IT MUCH TIME  
TO GET COLD EITHER

THE SCENES HERE  
ARE PITIFUL ON A  
HOT DAY AND MY ICE  
IS GETTING LOW.  
I GET KINDA  
WORRIED MYSELF

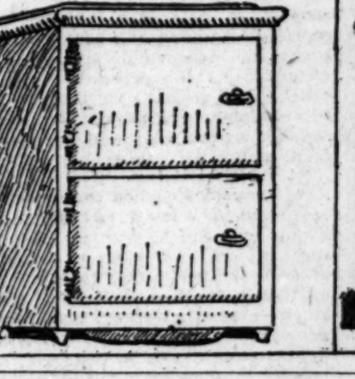
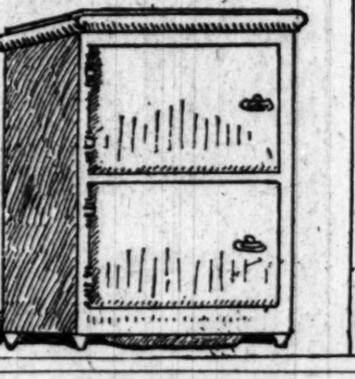


I'VE GOT A WATER-  
MELON IN ME THAT  
IS GOING TO BE  
MURDERED THIS  
EVENING. I HATE  
TO SEE HIM GO BUT  
HE'S BEEN LYING  
AROUND NOW FOR DAYS

BELIEVE ME I'VE A  
BIG RESPONSIBILITY  
THESE DAYS. I HEARD  
THE MADAM SAY THAT  
MY UPKEEP WAS  
AWFUL, BUT THEY  
ADMIT I'M THE MOST  
NECESSARY INSTITUTION  
HERE

I KEEP BUTTER FROM  
MELTING, MILK FROM  
SOURING, AND ALL THE  
FRESH VEGETABLES  
FROM SPOILING

AND I'VE A NOTION  
I KEEP THE FAMILY  
FROM SUICIDE.  
I'M THE ICE-BOX AND  
I'M A POPULAR GUY.



## MEN ARE LIKE THAT

BY CLARA E. LAUGHLIN

MISS DORT AT HOME.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

\* \* 17

S ORDERS  
ERS TO FIX  
FORM PACT

Wage Award  
ement Is Made.

a month's study of the  
K. M. Landis, arbitrator  
trades controversy, rec-  
radical revision of pro-  
ents between employers  
must be made before he  
scale.

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agreements "manifestly  
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stitute for the separate  
which the employers' or-  
negotiated with the Chi-  
trades council.

l suggestion for con-  
formulating the uniform  
It also lays down nine  
Particular signifi-  
ched to these by building  
they seem to indicate  
will decide upon a vary-  
ing, taking into consider-  
the work, skill required,  
of the worker.

nalize Some Strikes.  
s' suggested revisions  
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union man should strike  
union man of another  
on the job."

scarcity of union labor,  
should be permitted to  
such time as union men  
tained.

not affiliated with either  
organizations, and at  
with the building trade  
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payment of a certain sum  
later.

should be permitted to do  
ade, providing such work  
more than a half hour  
and contractors should be  
work on their own jobs  
t past decisions and fu-  
made by the na-  
of jurisdictional awards,  
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condemnation.

and Kearney Confer.  
the principles laid down,  
to study these principles  
to fix the terms of  
possible, and when you can-  
any specific item to  
several disagreements to  
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secretary of the Build-  
Employers' associa-  
on the Landis statement  
Kearney, president of the  
es council. He said he  
to meet J. H. Coughran,  
Associated Builders, to  
gements Acceptable.

be able to fall in line  
urts of Judge Landis' "right  
off hand," said Mr.  
We are undoubtedly will be  
in which we shall be un-

These will indicate  
which we expect  
Judge Landis Friday.  
"Judge Landis is work-  
ing the right line," said Mr. Cough-  
no reason why we can-  
with his recommenda-

also expressed satis-  
sation.

Landis' Statement.  
ago," reads Judge Lan-  
the wage scale in the  
without knowing the  
and working rules in each

ary to examine all these  
agreements in determin-  
scale, because I cannot  
any part of any agree-  
manifestly contrary to  
public policy or public  
interest. The employers  
have trade restraint priv-  
the cloak of, or by virtue  
labor situation.

careful perusal of the  
submitted, I have formu-  
principles governing the  
of agreements and work-  
ing a just wage scale."

Down Principles.

Monopolistic elements of  
rions are intolerable

is served more econ-  
than without "w-  
ance may join them  
on discrimination—  
any one on demand.

apprentices be taught  
skillful managers and  
rules and conditions  
of time, effort and  
e quality and de-  
encourage improved  
aterials and appliances;  
and content workers; help to preserve

Varying Wages.  
other things being equal,  
higher wages, or  
the average—  
work is more hazardous.  
skill is required.  
term of apprenticeship  
become proficient.  
is intermittent or un-  
weather or seasonable.

is also urging elimination  
wages, rules re-  
sary foremen, stewards  
and rules impairing eff-

# WORLD'S OPPORTUNITY LIES IN CHICAGO PORT

PAGEANT, TRADE  
BORN, RISES TO  
HEIGHTS OF ART

DAD DEARBORN  
HOLDS FORE RANK  
IN AERIAL STRIDES

More than 100 Planes  
on City's Fields.  
BY MORROW KRUM.

LAKES-TO-GULF  
DREAM BEGINS  
TO BE REALITY

Figures of Benefits  
Unanswerable.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

"Progress," the keynote of the pageant, fits none of the world's industries more than it does aviation. Within eighteen years flying machines have advanced from frail, flimsy, weak-lunged airfoils to strong and sturdy levitathians carrying from two to thirty passengers or 7,000 pounds of freight over distances undreamed of when the Wrights flew their sixteen horse-powered ship over the sands of Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903.

Chicago has aided more in the progress of aviation than any one city in America.

The first exposition of aircraft in America was held in Chicago in 1910.

There has never been anything like it since. The pioneers of the air, the men who designed, built, and flew the first airplanes were all here, hovering over Grant park—some falling, some being killed—but all demonstrating to the world the possibilities of the airplane.

The world which followed have been dreaming of it ever since.

Part of that low divide lies within the present limits of Chicago. And it is low because Chicago is not as high above the sea level as Washington's monument is above the Potomac; but Chicago has the strategic position of being about 1,600 miles from both the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico.

Chicago in the Lead.

From that meet until today Chicago has been progressing in flying.

Now there are on the flying fields of Chicago more than 100 airplanes. Most of them are owned and operated by the United States airmail service. Others are owned by sportsmen and commercial flying men.

There are three flying fields where a gypsy pilot can stop and fill his gas and oil tanks. There are any number of landing fields around the edges of the city. The foremost flying field is on the edge of Maywood. The air mail hangars stand there and thence the mail carriers fly their modern weight-carrying speed machines. David Behnke operates a commercial flying school and transit company from the same field.

Asbury field, the oldest flying field in Chicago, is owned by the Aero Club of Illinois.

It is a mile square and ideal for visiting aviators. Several aviators operate from Asbury.

Flying School Has Ten Ships.

The Ralph C. Diggins school of flying has its hangars there. The school operates ten ships and since the first of this year more than thirty-five men have learned to fly there. Charles H. Paterson, John Metzger, Elmer Patterson, Ethel D. C. and several other prominent local aviators and several other prominent local aviators are flying from Asbury.

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Canadian on the Job.

More has been heard recently about the water course to the northeast

than to the south. That is due to the work done by Canada in the comparatively recent years.

Canada began in 1838 to deepen the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Quebec. Two years earlier work was started on the Illinois and Michigan canal connecting the two cities.

At the same time Canada was digging a canal twenty-seven and one-half feet deep.

It took more than forty years to get it extended from Montreal to the sea. In that period the Illinois and Michigan canal had become obsolete and for the last twenty years has been referred to as the "tadpole ditch."

When the mistake in the depth had been demonstrated a movement was started for a deep waterway from Chicago to the gulf, via the Chicago, Des Plaines, Illinois and Mississippi rivers—the route still advocated.

These Amazing "Surveys."

The first National Ship convention was held in Chicago June 3, 1863. Hanibal Franklin, vice president of the United States, was permanent chairman. For time to time the agitation has since continued. In each decade, as the pressure became strong, the government gave the public a "survey." Between 1867 and 1905 seven of these "surveys" were made, which only suggested what should be done. They accomplished nothing.

But while they may have failed to clear some of those inlets, they nevertheless did not muffle the spirit of Chicago. It started work. It needed a first, a sewer outlet and started work on the drainage canal in 1892. It was built so large that Canadian government officials first viewed it when they threw up their hands in astonishment and asked, "Why so large?"

It was explained that it was intended as a ship canal as well as a drainage canal. This sight spurred the Canadians to hasten along the improvement of the St. Lawrence river and the completion and deepening of the Welland canal. This by-pass around Niagara Falls was started with eleven feet depth, but it was later made fourteen feet.

And the same time the average cost per ton of shipping increased from 10 cents to 30 cents.

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mile canal at Cornwall, there will be only thirty-three miles of canal in the 483 miles between Montreal and Lake Ontario, and the ships will be lifted up and down the 221 foot fall in level by six lift locks. In addition, there will be three guard locks.

The locks are to be the same dimensions as those in the Welland ship canal. There will be forty-nine miles of deepened lake channel and 103 miles of deepened river navigation.

Thus, in conjunction with the Welland ship canal, ships in passing from Montreal to Lake Erie, around both the St. Lawrence rapids and Niagara falls, would go through only fifty-eight miles of canal and through only thirteen lift locks, in place of the present fifty. The total loss of time spent in the locks and lost by slowing down in the canals is figured at fifteen hours. It now takes sixteen hours for a twelve foot ship to pass through the present Welland canal alone.

#### Power Will Pay Cost.

The fifty-eight miles of canal around both the St. Lawrence rapids and Niagara falls barriers may be compared with the length of the Panama canal, fifty-five miles. The Manchester ship canal, thirty-five and one-half miles; Kiel canal, sixty-one miles; the Suez canal, ninety miles.

American and Canadian officials estimate that the power developed at Cornwall would readily pay for the project. The cost of the improvement, giving a twenty-five foot minimum depth seaway from Montreal to Lake Ontario, is placed at \$252,728,000. To dredge to a thirty foot minimum later would cost \$17,986,180 extra. Maintenance is estimated at \$2,562,000 a year. Figuring in the electrical power cost to be delivered at the plant at a rate 30 per cent lower than at Niagara falls now and still pay off the enterprise in fifty years.

#### Discuss Financing Corporation.

As a result of the recent expedition, when some 200 leading American engineers were taken over the St. Lawrence by the steamer Cape Eternity at the suggestion of the Canadian government, one plan strongly in favor is for an arrangement whereby the undertaking will pay for itself without requiring appropriations from national treasuries. The plan is for the formation of a financing corporation for each of the two nations, or perhaps an international joint corporation. It would issue bonds, guaranteed by both governments, and the sale of hydro-electric power would then pay the cost out.

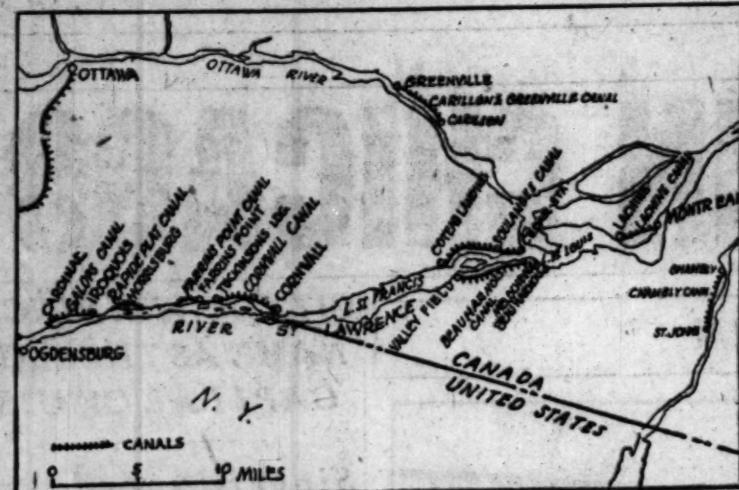
It will take eight or nine years to build the improvement, and the experts argue that an additional \$100,000 to \$20,000,000 a year by each government, the funds of which would come from the sale of bonds and not from taxes, could proceed "without a dollar of appropriations," as Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin phrases it.

Fifty years is talked of, but some financiers say if amortization were spread over a shorter period, say, twenty or thirty years, the power could still be sold as cheaply as at Niagara and still pay off all expense of construction, maintenance, interest, and reversion.

#### Power Interests New England.

In New England, where opposition has been strong, but appears to be turning the other way as a result of the recent expedition, the hydro-electric power is the main attraction, while in the west transportation is the great factor in the project. Both work in conjunction for the 1,484,000 horsepower will mean opportunity for industrial expansion and more goods for market; rope, Br. Barnes estimates if such a

### The Canals of the St. Lawrence



### PAGEANT TO SHOW DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT AND HEAT

From the tallow candle to the mystical genius of the electric light bulb—such will be the method in which public utility corporations will demonstrate the progress of artificial light at the pageant.

The development of the uses of man and electricity to abolish forever the backyard woodpile for the manufacture of heat also will be shown. Step by step the demonstrators will show how Edison and the great inventors worked with unceasing patience to develop ideas into practicable working projects through years of privation and sacrifice.

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**A. J. GAMBLE COMPANY**  
328 Federal St.  
Phone Harrison 2359

Established 1880  
41 Years Successfully Serving Advertisers

OUT OR INDOOR

### DISPLAY PRINTING

All Styles and Sizes

#### CARDS

Elevated Cars  
Street Cars  
Window Displays  
General Displays  
Tack Cards, Etc.

#### SIGNS

Out and Indoor  
Muslin  
Oil Cloth  
Fibre  
Paraffine  
Card Board

#### POSTERS

Designed or Type  
For All Purposes

**PENNANTS, STREAMERS**  
Or Anything Needed in Display Printing  
For In or Outdoors

### CENTRAL PRINTING and ENGRAVING CO.

CHICAGO

North Franklin and Institute Place  
All Telephones Superior 4922

mile canal at Cornwall, there will be only thirty-three miles of canal in the 483 miles between Montreal and Lake Ontario, and the ships will be lifted up and down the 221 foot fall in level by six lift locks. In addition, there will be three guard locks.

The locks are to be the same dimensions as those in the Welland ship canal. There will be forty-nine miles of deepened lake channel and 103 miles of deepened river navigation.

Thus, in conjunction with the Welland ship canal, ships in passing from Montreal to Lake Erie, around both the St. Lawrence rapids and Niagara falls, would go through only fifty-eight miles of canal and through only thirteen lift locks, in place of the present fifty. The total loss of time spent in the locks and lost by slowing down in the canals is figured at fifteen hours. It now takes sixteen hours for a twelve foot

ship to pass through the present Welland and canal alone.

#### Power Will Pay Cost.

The fifty-eight miles of canal around both the St. Lawrence rapids and Niagara falls barriers may be compared with the length of the Panama canal, fifty-five miles. The Manchester ship canal, thirty-five and one-half miles; Kiel canal, sixty-one miles; the Suez canal, ninety miles.

American and Canadian officials estimate that the power developed at Cornwall would readily pay for the project. The cost of the improvement, giving a twenty-five foot minimum depth seaway from Montreal to Lake Ontario, is placed at \$252,728,000. To dredge to a thirty foot minimum later would cost \$17,986,180 extra. Maintenance is estimated at \$2,562,000 a year. Figuring in the electrical power cost to be delivered at the plant at a rate 30 per cent lower than at Niagara falls now and still pay off the enterprise in fifty years.

#### Discuss Financing Corporation.

As a result of the recent expedition, when some 200 leading American engineers were taken over the St. Lawrence by the steamer Cape Eternity at the suggestion of the Canadian government, one plan strongly in favor is for an arrangement whereby the undertaking will pay for itself without requiring appropriations from national treasuries. The plan is for the formation of a financing corporation for each of the two nations, or perhaps an international joint corporation. It would issue bonds, guaranteed by both governments, and the sale of hydro-electric power would then pay the cost out.

It will take eight or nine years to build the improvement, and the experts argue that an additional \$100,000 to \$20,000,000 a year by each government, the funds of which would come from the sale of bonds and not from taxes, could proceed "without a dollar of appropriations," as Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin phrases it.

Fifty years is talked of, but some financiers say if amortization were spread over a shorter period, say, twenty or thirty years, the power could still be sold as cheaply as at Niagara and still pay off all expense of construction, maintenance, interest, and reversion.

#### Power Interests New England.

In New England, where opposition has been strong, but appears to be turning the other way as a result of the recent expedition, the hydro-electric power is the main attraction, while in the west transportation is the great factor in the project. Both work in conjunction for the 1,484,000 horsepower will mean opportunity for industrial expansion and more goods for market; rope, Br. Barnes estimates if such a

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Photographs of the actual work in the forests from the barking of the trees to the cutting, hauling, and in many cases floating to the mills will demonstrate the labor necessary to start a giant tree on its journey of transformation.

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Oil Cloth  
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</

## CITY, GREATEST RAIL "HUB," NOW TURNS TO SEAS

### Third of World's Tracks Converge Here.

Some years ago Chicago was much given to advertising the fact that it is the world's greatest railway center. Not so any longer. The fact, universally accepted, now advertises Chicago.

And now, having essential connection with half the rail mileage of the country, Chicago turns to the sea. When the opposition of Atlantic seaboard cities is finally overcome and the lake is the gulf waterway project is pushed to reality the midwest metropolis becomes a world port.

Secure in the conviction that the water lane to the sea is virtually assured to inland ports, Chicago, with state and federal support, is going ahead with plans for a huge industrial harbor on Lake Calumet and a transfer harbor on Wolf lake. The conquest of new worlds is in sight.

#### Bread Basket for World.

Meanwhile, with railway traffic headed back to normal, Chicago is busy with a job that, for convenience, may be said to have been assigned to it one morning in the summer of 1835, when a fleet of prairie schooners pulled up under the lee of old Fort Dearborn—where the new Michigan avenue bridge now stands—to auction off seventy-eight bushels of grain.

During this year of "rewards for fighters" it is predicted Chicago will duplicate its 1920 record as a grain distribution center. Last year 400,000,000 bushels of grain, or about 250,000,000 carloads, were distributed here. This is approximately two-thirds of the total computed. It has been estimated it would provide three loaves of bread weekly for every man, woman, and child in the world.

And other receipts from the great territory of which Chicago is the central market will. It is expected, be heavy. Last year a total of 15,331,001 head of live stock—hogs, cattle, and sheep—were shipped into the "yards" here.

In 1920 Chicago received 2,412,857,000 feet of lumber and shipped 958,155,000 feet by rail and water.

#### 15,000,000 Cars Handled Year.

These figures indicate the principal single commodity receipts and shipments. That they represent only a small fraction of the total freight handled in Chicago terminals is shown by the fact that as many as 15,000,000 freight cars are switched here in a year. A single railway yard is equipped to handle 10,000 cars daily. There are 1400 miles of belt line trackage, adequately provided against delay in transfer.

There are more than 100 railway yards in the city, offering facilities for switch, transfer, and dispatch of freight. There are 177 freight receiving stations scattered throughout the city. Sixty miles of freight subways, however, the loop district and are free from the congestion of surface streets.

The volume of passenger traffic is well in proportion to the freight load. With one-third of the railway mileage of the world converging in Chicago, an average of about 190,000 persons are brought here daily on 1,500 trains. Chicago is a terminal for every one of the thirty-nine railways centering here. Twenty-six of these roads are trunk lines, representing 40 per cent of the total mileage of the United States. In addition four electric lines afford passenger, package, and heavy freight service.

#### 500,000 Live in City "Zone."

According to 1920 census statistics, more than 50,000,000 persons live within a single railway ride of Chicago. Land for shopping and amusement advances, many of these millions are run in frequently.

There are seven railway approaches to the city, of which four are east and west of the river and three are north and west.

There are six major railway passenger terminal stations—Northwestern, Union, La Salle, Grand Central, Dearborn, and Central. Of these, the Northwestern is comparatively new, and was erected at a cost of \$25,000,000. Six main line elevated approach tracks and sixteen sub tracks enter it.

But the greatest railway terminal station in the world, the new Union station now under construction, will cast a shadow over the splendor of the Northwestern terminal. It will serve the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul roads. Sixteen passenger tracks will enter the train sheds from the south and ten from the north. A subway will connect a large concourse on the east side of Canal street with the station.

#### Details of Huge Station.

One section of the new passenger terminal will extend almost from Canal street on the north to Roosevelt road on the south. The Pennsylvania freight houses and cover space immediately north of Roosevelt road to Taylor street; the Burlington freight houses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets, near Canal street.

The ordinances under which the railroads are granted rights in certain streets bind them to street improvement at an estimated total cost of \$1,000,000. These will provide for three viaducts, an elevated roadway at Canal and La Salle streets, and the remodeling of Canal street from Washington street to Roosevelt road. It was estimated the last of these projects would alone cost \$2,375,000.

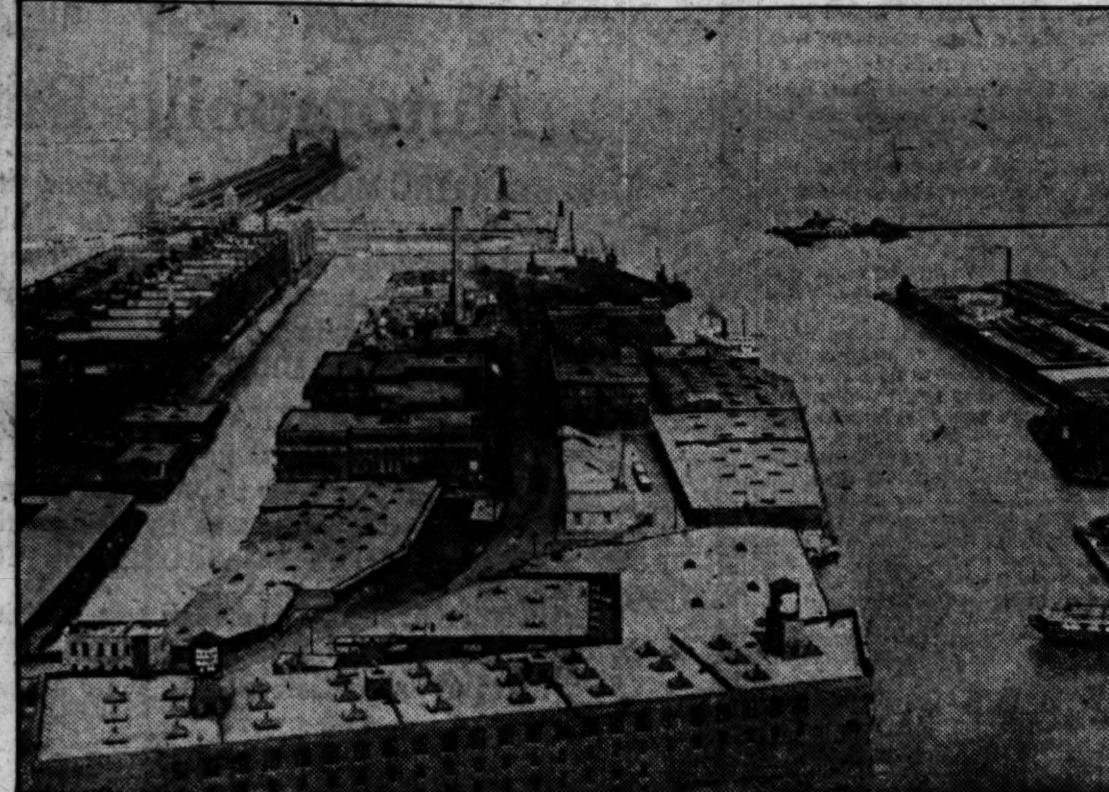
The city, in its turn, is pledged to erect a Monroe street bridge and a double deck bridge at Kinzie street and the widen Canal street to 100 feet, all at an estimated cost of \$1,850,750.

The roads also agreed to pay \$1,333,000 in cash. The total cost to the railroads, exclusive of money paid for land before the new ordinances were passed, was estimated at \$65,000,000. All of these estimates, however, were made several years ago. The actual costs will be appreciably greater.

Lake Traffic Also Huge.

Chicago's water transportation facilities during the open season bear their share of the heavy traffic burden. The lake trade of the Chicago district for

## Chicago's Harbor Entrance



A view from the tower of the Wrigley building, showing the nucleus of the proposed pier system.

1920—vessel arrivals and clearances—totalled 20,812,950 tons.

There are 101 miles of water front, of which 52 miles are equipped with both dock and railway facilities.

The new \$5,000,000 Municipal pier upon which the Pageant of Progress is being built is the first completed unit of the contemplated outer harbor improvements. With a foundation of concrete and piling and a superstructure of brick and steel, the pier extends 3,000 feet into the lake from the foot of Grand avenue. Each of two passenger and freight buildings is two stories in height, and reaches 2,340 feet along the pier. The upper story is used for passengers and the lower for freight. Each is 100 feet in width.

Between the buildings is a roadway 30 feet in width. A recreation building, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant, and facilities for other entertainment, is located at the outer end of the pier, which is 232 feet in width. Administration offices are in the pier house, at the shore end of the pier, which is municipally owned and operated.

#### City Transit Meets Needs.

The millions who visit Chicago annually find the local transportation facilities taxed to their capacity, but taking care of the great volume of traffic. There are 140 miles of street surface railway tracks. The elevated track mileage totals 186.05.

The daily passenger traffic averages about 2,500,000 cash and transfer rides.

Transportation interests centering in Chicago have, of course, suffered during the period of national industrial depression that now seems about to give way to a revival of business. And, as was the case in 1920, they reflect bad conditions in their earnings. Their interests—particularly the great railroads having terminals here—are now leading the way to a return to normalcy. The Union Pacific a few days ago recalled 1,500 men who had been

let out on the mountain division, and officials said others probably would be taken on soon.

#### Railroads Clear Tracks.

The first signs of reviving activity several months ago found railway officials ready with the slogan, "Let's go!"

Since then the tracks have been well cleared for them by the action of the United States railroad labor board in authorizing a 12 per cent wage reduction, which slashed approximately \$400,000,000 from the roads' annual pay roll.

The prospect of ultimate elimination of the national working agreements is checked by the fact that a considerable boon that will mean a saving of much money. Then there is the matter of about \$500,000 due the railroads to the government, under the guarantee given when federal control of the roads was ordered.

All in all, rail executives say, the outlook for railway transportation is satisfactory. Hence, the "let's go" cry has been changed to:

"We're on our way!"

## WISCONSIN WILL ENTER CHICAGO PROGRESS FETE

Madison, Wis., July 20.—Gov. Blaine today named the state committee to prepare for Wisconsin day, Aug. 8, at the Chicago pageant of progress.

Edward Riemer, Milwaukee, was delegated as chairman of the Wisconsin committee. Other members are Emil O. Hoffmann, Theodore Dammann, Milwaukee; James Veenie, Stevens Point; A. L. Sommers, Sheboygan; George Flynn, Madison; William Duerflinger, La Crosse; J. W. Reynolds, Green Bay; Frank McConnon, Supervisor; W. R. Blaisten, Chippewa Falls; John C. Nichmidtman, Manitowoc; William Meuth, Fond du Lac; George Leicht, Wausau, the Rev. T. C. Thorson, Janesville; E. G. Alscher, Racine; Harry Adams, Beloit.

The surface lines are over eighteen through routes, connecting opposite sides of the city. There are four elevated railways, connecting the north, west, and south sides.

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## RECORD HOLDING ENGINE COMING TO THE PAGEANT

New York, July 20.—The old New York Central engine No. 999, proud holder of a record of 112.5 miles an hour, which has not been equaled in twenty-eight years, reached New York today from the railroad shops at Avis, Pa., where it has been refurbished in its original colors for a run to Chicago with the famous old De Witt Clinton train.

The De Witt Clinton train, which is to make the trip in state on flat cars, will be exhibited at the Pageant of Progress, as the pioneer American steam passenger train. The once famous 999 will take up its post nearby as an exhibit of the original high speed American locomotive.

Old 999, erstwhile pride of the Central, was called in from a prosaic daily run through the Beech Creek coal mining district of Pennsylvania to be refinanced for the exhibition trip.

Charles H. Durfee, who drove the high wheel, hand built marvel in its record-breaking trip on May 10, 1893, will be at the throttle.

#### 90 Per Cent of Chicago Coal Produced by State

Since the year 1833 Illinois has had a total bituminous coal output of 1,467,233,979 tons. There is left, according to United States geological reports, some 238,500,000,000 tons still in developed mines and undeveloped properties.

This is but one of the advantages to manufacturers locating in Chicago.

Average coal contracts—steam coal—range from \$3.35 to \$3.75 a ton.

For steam lump the prices run from \$3.40 to \$4.00 a ton. Freight rates from the coal fields to Chicago per ton run from \$1.75 to \$2.17. Ninety per cent of the coal used in Chicago comes from Illinois coal fields.

## REALTY MARKET HERE SETS PACE FOR ALL NATION

### Experts See Chicago Ahead of N. Y. Soon.

Chicago's advancing importance in the real estate world was demonstrated emphatically when the recent fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, despite the terrific heat then broiling the whole country and discouraging all but necessary travel, smashed every attendance record for realty gatherings.

"Chicago is real estate's one of the best buys in the world," a large realty dealer of Boston, attending the convention, said. "And the outside cities are becoming more and more active in your market. Boston long has been a heavy investor in Chicago real estate, and in the last few years other cities are uncovering the possibilities of money making in your market, and investing here. I believe there is no city in the world with the real estate investment possibilities that Chicago has."

#### SEAS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CHICAGO

## PAPER APPAREL TO BE FEATURE OF PAGEANT; B. V. D.'S, EVERYTHING

Did you know that in some European countries they are wearing suits made from paper? Not only suits, but B. V. D.'s and shirts and collars from the same material?

Exhibits of these things—and in addition a complete line of paper dresses and bathing suits—will be displayed in the paper products section of the pageant. In addition there will be a complete exhibit of paper making, one of the most fascinating of industries in the world.

The great newspapers of the city will all be represented in various booths. Advertising agencies, publicity men, will abound on every hand. It will perhaps be the greatest exposition which the paper products trade has ever held.

of the loop establishments of the concern and being passed in volume of sales by only one other, that a downtown store.

#### OTHER DISTRICTS SPUR.

Other neighborhoods are becoming mania loops almost as fast as the Wilson avenue district.

In addition to the development of the outlying districts there are other great factors in the growth of Chicago's real estate market of growing importance—the Michigan avenue link, the recent boom in magnificient outlying hotels, the development of Lincoln park, the Grant-Jackson park shore improvement, and the getting underway of several great Chicago plan betterments all are attracting attention to the midwest metropolis and its great real estate market.

## PLenty of AUTO AND CAR SERVICE FOR SIGHTSEERS

Visitors to the Pageant of Progress exposition will find ample opportunities for automobile tours of the city. In addition to the half dozen companies which ordinarily operate sightseeing cars, numerous individual owners of machines are planning to run cars on regular schedules during the festival.

In addition to these there are the Chicago's unrivaled taxicab service. The Yellow Cab company and the Checker Cab company, operating the majority of taxis in the city, will have every car in operation on the streets, at the depots, at and on approaches to the pier. And then there are the 1,000 or more independent cars, the majority of whom have recently lowered their rates to conform to the standard set by the big companies.

By the time the pageant is opened, too, the new terminal connection of the elevated lines will be in operation, it is hoped.

One big chain store, which recently opened a store in the Wilson avenue business district, said that he intended to rent all the store in a large store and office building now going up on Sheridan road to loop concerns, preferring, if possible, to get branches of nationally known concerns.

He said the big American chain companies gradually were learning that the Wilson avenue district has possibilities second only to the loop.

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By the time the pageant is opened, too, the new terminal connection of the elevated lines will be in operation, it is hoped.

This will allow residents living on the north side to come to the new station via elevated and there transfer to surface cars running direct to the pier.

## SEAS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

THE plant of Sears, Roebuck and Co. stands as a monument to Progress. The Sears, Roebuck catalog has carried the message of Progress into millions of homes throughout the country, and has enabled isolated communities to keep pace with the World's advances in living standards.

Set apart a day to visit this great merchandising institution which supplies the needs of more than one-quarter of all the families in the United States.

Guides will conduct you through the plant, and show you the vast machinery employed to handle the many thousands of orders which our customers send us daily.

We welcome you to the Pageant of Progress.

## Sound Security

Since the organization of our business in 1897 we have steadfastly adhered to the policy of only negotiating such first mortgage loans as are safe beyond a reasonable doubt, and at the highest rate of interest commensurate with sound security.

We offer you these safeguarded mortgages and real estate bonds for your July investment needs. Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$10,000.

## A. Holinger & Co.

Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages  
4th Floor, 11 So. La Salle St., Chicago  
Phones: Randolph 885, Randolph 1191

## Blood was his Color

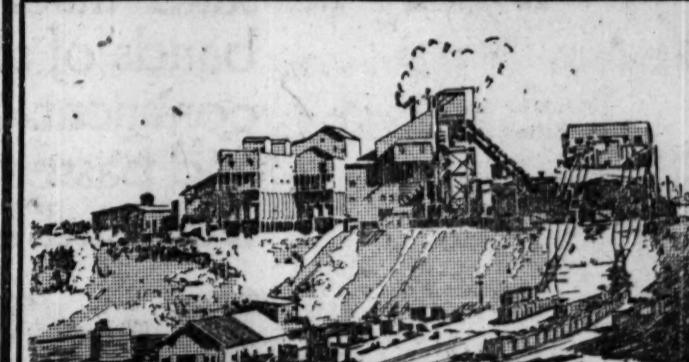
Beset by hunger, cold, and the fangs of wild beasts, primitive man still found time to preserve some record of his life. By means of crude paintings on the walls of his underground retreat he advertised the hard facts of his existence. His only color, red, was drawn from his own veins. He gave the best he had.

It is a far cry from that cave to Burnett's, where every color the artist conceives is faithfully reproduced. But the watchword still is service.

Telephone Harrison 6591

## Marion S. Burnett Company Printers·Designers·Engravers 626 to 632 Federal Street, Chicago

The Pageantry of PRINTING  
AS STAGED BY BURNETT  
Scene I.



THE LARGEST STONECRUSHING PLANT IN THE WORLD

## For Improved Highways and Productive Farms

PROGRESS in every country has always depended upon good roads and productive farms. They are the foundation of our civilization.



# 1,000,000 Chicagoans Have \$600,000,000 on Deposit in the Outlying Banks

On Saturday nights it's the common thing to see one or two thousand men, women and children assembled in many of the outlying banks during the two or three hours when they are open. In line at the tellers' windows you see the boss and the chauffeur; the housewife and her maid; the merchant and his clerk; the property owner and the tenant. All classes, all nationalities are represented.

It is estimated one-half of the million depositors, 500,000 individuals, are, in addition, bondholders. That is, they own either Liberty Bonds, Real Estate Mortgage, Industrial or other Bonds.

Because of their closer contact and more intimate service which these banks render they have become the popular clearing house for the communities which they serve.

During the past year these community banks have increased their Savings Deposits by over \$50,000,000. The combined capital and surplus of Chicago's outlying banks reaches the stupendous total of \$40,000,000, and the total deposits are \$600,000,000.

Chicago has more individual chartered banks than any other city in the world. The Illinois law does not permit "branch banking." Each bank must have its individual char-

ter and is owned by a separate set of stockholders, who elect a separate set of directors.

There are no more private banks. A law for the protection of bank depositors recently went into effect which required private banks either to go out of business or come under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Chicago's outlying banks exercise a tremendous influence in the business and industrial life of the City and Middle West. They not only loan money to their depositors, but they are very large buyers of commercial paper and notes of corporations doing a national business. In fact, it is true that at this particular time the outlying banks, which do not have a heavy counter demand from their own customers, have assisted very largely in the financing of industrial and mercantile corporations by the purchase of commercial paper.

Stock in the community banks is generally owned by the residents and merchants in the immediate vicinity. Directors are usually local business men, and the officers are frequently the outstanding business men of the community.

The banks' periodical sworn statements, as rendered according to banking laws, are widely distributed. In this way the Banking Public of the various communities is kept closely advised of the financial condition of their own bank.

## Start a Savings Account in One of These Strong, Conservative Banks

### Albany Park National Bank of Chicago

3424 Lawrence Ave.

### American State Bank

1825-31 Blue Island Ave.

### Austin National Bank

5634 W. Chicago Ave.

### Austin State Bank

5645 W. Lake St.

### Capital State Savings Bank

5400 N. Clark St.

### Central Manufacturing District Bank

1112 W. 35th St.

### Citizens State Bank of Chicago

Lincoln Ave. at Melrose

### Citizens Trust & Savings Bank

5458 S. State St.

### Cook County State Bank

19 N. Cicero Ave.

### Crawford State Savings Bank

S. W. Cor. Roosevelt Rd. & Crawford Ave.

### Drexel State Bank of Chicago

3844 Cottage Grove Ave.

### Elston State Bank

4332 Elston Ave.

### Englewood State Bank

235 W. 63rd St.

### Hill State Bank

3324 Lawrence Ave.

### Humboldt State Bank

2722 W. North Ave.

### Hyde Park State Bank

53rd & Lake Park Ave.

### Independence State Bank

3159 W. Roosevelt Rd.

### Irving Park National Bank

4201 Irving Park Blvd.

### Jefferson Park National Bank

4815 Milwaukee Ave.

### Kaspar State Bank

1900 Blue Island Ave.

### Kimbell Trust & Savings Bank

3538 Fullerton Ave.

### Lake Shore Trust and Savings Bank

610 N. Michigan Ave.

### Lake View State Bank

Clark St. & Belmont Ave.

### Lincoln Trust & Savings Bank

3936 Lincoln Ave.

### Logan Square Trust & Savings Bank

2580 Milwaukee Ave.

### Madison & Kedzie State Bank

Madison St. at Kedzie Ave.

### Michigan Avenue Trust Co.

2218 S. Michigan Ave.

### Noel State Bank

Milwaukee & North Ave.

### North Avenue State Bank

600 W. North Ave.

### North-Western Trust & Savings Bank

1201 Milwaukee Ave.

### Ogden Avenue State Bank

3616 Ogden Ave.

### Pullman Trust & Savings Bank

111th St. & Cottage Grove Ave.

### Reliance State Bank

1551 W. Madison St.

### Scheubert and Amberg State Bank

4140 W. North Ave.

### Second Citizens State Bank

Lincoln Ave. at Lawrence

### Security Banks of Chicago

### Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank

4738 Broadway

### South Shore State Bank

2636 E. 75th St.

### South Side Trust & Savings Bank

4301 Cottage Grove Ave.

### Stony Island Trust & Savings Bank

6822 Stony Island Ave.

### Washington Park National Bank

730 E. 63rd St.

### West Side Trust & Savings Bank

Cor. Roosevelt Rd. & Halsted St.

### West Town State Bank

2354 W. Madison St.

### Wiersema State Bank

1119 S. Michigan Ave.

### Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank

1204 E. 63rd St.

## CITY'S GROWTH CALLED MARVEL OF CIVILIZATION

### Chicago Is World's Food Market.

The advertising trade journal Editor and Publisher has been analyzing American markets for the guidance of national advertisers. A staff representative, who for some months had been investigating Chicago conditions, made the following report in June, 1921.

"No city in America occupies a more important position than the standard of living in the commerce rating of Chicago. This is true not alone from the fact that it is among the world leaders in population, industry, trade, and art but because of its position as the transportation heart of the nation—it is the natural center where the business currents of east and west meet.

"Chicago, with a population of 2,851,277 (according to census figures of 1920 sent to Washington), has gained 656,644 residents in the last ten years—an increase of 31.37 per cent.

"This development is Chicago's achievement in eighty-seven years—an achievement that is regarded as one of the marvels of civilization. Chicago was not incorporated until 1837 and had all pasture land beyond an area of two and a half square miles. Chicago now feeds the world, the products of its industries travel to the farthest corners of the globe, its citizens live and work in about 200 square miles of territory and need still more room.

**Location Is Superb.**  
"Nature prepared for the Chicago site an area free from physical obstructions, one so level as to be ideal for rail and truck traffic, and so low as to bring at a uniform loading level all carriers, water, rail, and highway; an area on a fair reaching inland sea which is happily devoid of all tidal problems of ocean ports.

"Chicago is the fourth city in population in the world and the second in the United States and it is the world's foremost railroad terminus are facts that will impress manufacturers, sales organizations, and advertising agents studying marketing.

"Every train either begins its journey or finishes its trip in Chicago—no main passes through; 40 per cent of the railroad mileage of the United States terminates there.

"The port of Chicago is also an important factor in the transportation of manufactured products and raw materials. Chicago also has the great advantages inherent to the natural protection of vessels afforded by the mouths of the Chicago and Calumet rivers. Breakwaters have been built on the east and for some distance out on the north and south by the United States government, thus forming an outer harbor of twenty-one foot depth.

**Indians Gave It Name.**

"Chicago served the Indians in much the same way it does the people of the middle west today. The Indians give to the general surrounding area the names Chicago, meaning strong, and Calumet, meaning pipe of peace. To the Chicago territory the Indians could best come for their peace councils because it was accessible from distant points by easy means of travel. This advantage, the one of easy accessibility, made Chicago in the Indian days and makes it now a seat of power. In considering the Chicago metropolitan area, the advertiser should always bear in mind that his audience is more than local. Being the commercial, geographical, and transportation center of the continent, the fame of a product made known in Chicago will be carried from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico.

**Advantages to Advertisers.**  
"An advantage of population density, supplemented by suburban activity which, it is estimated, supplies 150,000 visitors and commuters a day, Chicago is indeed an allurement for the national advertiser, especially when transportation facilities are considered.

"Transportation conditions are ever changing. For a long period of time sailboats and wagons carried the world's commerce. Then came steamships and railroad cars of ever an increasing size. Today both the roads and steamships seem choked and some difficulty in transportation is getting right through the terminals. This terminal congestion is not a temporary matter. The enlargement of terminals is beset with difficulties. Among the changing conditions in methods of transportation there must be counted the motor truck, and nature in eliminating physical obstructions has undoubtedly favored Chicago for this development. The motor truck will influence the future development of cities and the distribution of products in various ways, and Chicago has already made remarkable progress in this respect.

**Chicago's Trade.**

"An indication of Chicago's ability to transact business and the capacity of citizens to buy there can be had from a careful study of the facts covering the wholesale and retail outlets for nationally advertised products. Chicago's wholesale trade in 1920 was estimated at \$6,000,000,000. The wholesalers of the city are big men who look upon the whole world as their market.

"Chicago is the world's live stock, grain and lumber market. In the only four blocks long it is estimated that half a billion dollars of retail business is done annually. The main business section which is known as the loop district, is a seething cauldron of commerce, finance, traffic congestion, and humanity. It embraces only a quarter of a square mile. In this little patch are nineteen streets, running east and west and north and south. On fifteen of these streets are street car tracks and cars running all directions at every intersection.

**Confidence in Future.**  
"Chicago has complete confidence in its future, and is showing its faith by deed. No community has ever surpassed Chicago in manufacturing. The city's stores are full of temptations to shoppers gathered from every part of the world. In them are displayed a choice of the world's best.

"Chicago has been quick to realize that the great war has intensified rather than diminished the needs of the people in the cities, and that this

must be the keynote of planning for the future.

"Chicago is a great industrial center because it combines in the most advantageous manner the greatest number of the various facilities, conveniences, and conditions required for the successful manufacturing and merchandising in a great variety of lines. It is not only the most important manufacturing city in Illinois, but is among the world leaders in the United States.

**Lake Commerce Important.**

"An impressive array of facts are assembled under the caption of 'Principal Industries' appearing in the speech buyers' chart of the city.

"The lake commerce of Chicago is an important factor in the city's prosperity, and it may be a surprise to many to learn that Chicago is being seriously considered as a possible important port. A leading army engineer in Washington is credited with the statement that 'the future of Chicago as a seaport is assured; for, regardless of what New York may or may not do, Canada will provide the outlet to the ocean for the largest lake.

"Chicago is surrounded by a fertile region surpassed nowhere in extent and climate suited for raising grain.

"The transportation facilities, with the railroads reaching out through the lakes and the railway and waterway connections to export points and regions that must purchase grain, have placed Chicago in the pathway from the producer to the consumer.

**Immaculate Grain Trade.**

"Last year 178,418 cars of grains were unloaded in Chicago in addition to the vast number of cars that were shipped directly through to other points; 22,915 of these cars were later shipped away and much of their contents was sent abroad to feed our foreign friends.

"Although the grain handled last year was much less than usual, on account of conditions resulting from the war, the total was 535,382,806 bushels, with most of the business done in August, September, and October.

**World Thinks of Chicago.**

"At breakfast time, at lunch time,

and at dinner time the world thinks of Chicago. In Chicago comes the bulk of the world's live stock, bellowing, bleating, and squealing, and out it goes again, as quiet as you please, to feed meat eating man everywhere between the poles. The transportation is made in the Union of roads.

"In many ways Chicago holds pre-eminence over all other cities, and few are more important than the fact that this city is the granary of the world.

"The controller of the finest luxuries might stop business at any time, and we would suffer little from his act, but the man of the city or the country that controls the supply of food holds a powerful position, and the people must turn to the source of supply in order to exist.

"Chicago is surrounded by a fertile region surpassed nowhere in extent and climate suited for raising grain. The transportation facilities, with the railroads reaching out through the lakes and the railway and waterway connections to export points and regions that must purchase grain, have placed Chicago in the pathway from the producer to the consumer.

**Chicago's Grain Warehouses.**

"Chicago's grain warehouses, commonly called grain elevators, serve the grain markets as a huge water tank serves the farms as it is harvested, or as the farmer comes at it to sell, store, or as the public needs the food, and great many farmers are compelled to sell their crops when harvested, and as most of the buying public purchase what they require from day to day, it is necessary that some such reservoir be maintained; thus it has become Chicago's lot to be the storeroom of the nation's grain supply.

"In making a study of the marketing possibilities of Chicago it should be remembered that it is one of the leading industrial cities of the world.

"In 1918, Chicago's manufacturing was, with an output worth \$4,000,000,000 in 1918. Its unusually attractive shipping facilities, both by land and water, connected by the greatest belt line system of railways in the world, has played a prominent part in the city's rapid industrial development.

"While we always give Chicago its

first place of importance because of the packing industry and wheat, it is interesting to note that it is the largest jewelry distributing center in the world—additional proof of its importance from the aspect of national appeal."

**Canada Has the Choice of Two Routes**

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## AUTOMOBILING IS CHICAGO'S GREAT OUTDOOR SPORT

Beautiful Roads Make Motoring a Delight.

Nearly twenty years ago Elwood Hayes of Kokomo, Ind., created a sensation by driving south on State Avenue in one of America's first automobiles. It was a frail, wobbly craft, swerving its way along amid a stream of frightened horses and worried teamsters. At Van Buren street a policeman, riding a bicycle, caught up with the plunking motor car and put Dr. Hayes under arrest.

Since that day motoring has advanced steadily in the motor world. Today Chicago is one of the foremost cities in the automobile industry of the nation. Chicago does not lead in the manufacture of automobiles, but when a builder looks over the field of prospects he finds Chicago listed among the first three cities.

Boosters on Job Early.

When automobiles were young men and prominent boosters of the Windy City conceived the idea of building all of America's motor cars in this city. They set out with that idea in view, and in a year or two chambers of commerce in other cities commenced to worry. Their towns were doing nothing in an industry that promised to become one of the biggest in the country.

So the other cities—Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pontiac, Indianapolis, and others—took up the matter of making the life of the automobile manufacturer more comfortable and profitable. Meanwhile the Chicagoans loafed. Something went wrong with the local program—and the cream of the automobile industry went to other cities.

They Sell 'Em Here.

However, Chicago has been called "the town that makes and breaks the auto game." Manufacturers look upon the annual automobile show in New York as the pick of play, and then come to Chicago with their sleeves rolled up, their order books in their hands, and their selling talk running wide open.

It has been said that there are too many automobiles in Chicago.

Take your car north along the Lake Shore drive through Lincoln park and out Sheridan road some warm Sunday afternoon. You will find the way blocked with cars. You will spend much time in second speed, and not until you pass Devon avenue will your speedometer register over 20 for more than half a block. Through Lincoln park your car will crawl.

Autos Too Numerous.

It isn't because the streets are narrow. It isn't because of traffic regulations or innumerable pedestrians blocking the way. It is simply because Chicago has more automobiles than it can handle when they are all "on the road" as they are on Sunday afternoon.

There are approximately 250,000 automobiles and trucks in Chicago.

The city collector's office does not show that number, but it has been set after a careful survey of the city, state and county records.

Most of these cars are in the under thirty-five horsepower class; most of them light pleasure cars.

A great percentage are flivvers and flivver trucks. The experts agree that there are approximately 80,000 trucks in the city.

The Sunday Jam.

Now take the Sunday afternoon traffic jam. Every one who has a pleasure car is driving somewhere. They are either starting or returning from a short tour. They are going to the beautiful forest preserves that surround the city. They are hurrying to the miles and miles of beaches that cool off thousands every day. They are going to the parks for a picnic, to see the animals, the museums, the art collections—they are going everywhere.

The Italian who runs a grocery store or a produce market has fitted his truck with chairs and benches and has the entire neighborhood out for a holiday. The settlement house from Halsted street has chartered a bus for thirty kids. The visitors from What Cope, Ia., are seeing Mrs. Potter Palmer's castle from the seats of a sightseeing craft.

Taxis, Rainbow Parade.

The usual rainbow parade of different colored taxicabs are scurrying up and down the boulevards—Chicago is moving and the streets are jammed. Chicago offers more attractive motor roads than any city in the world. There are hundreds of miles of boulevards and delightful streets and boulevards, long winding routes through parks and playgrounds. The drives along the lake's edge are the greatest lures. Then the trails lead to the beautiful country surrounding the city. There are any number of "one day tours" leading out and back from Chicago, tours that bring you to the happy spots of nature in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan.

There are hundreds of garages, hundreds of filling stations, hundreds of vending plants, hundreds of dealers. Anything needed for a motor car can be purchased at any one of 2,000 places.

Bring your touring car when you start for the Pageant of Progress.

One of the greatest features of America's motor industry is the taxi cab business. A convention of taxi owners in Chicago recently was attended by sixty-five delegates from all parts of the nation. They represented 9,000 taxicabs.

Reports state that the number comprises more than 90 per cent of the taxicabs of America. The majority of the 9,000 taxicabs were made in Chicago.

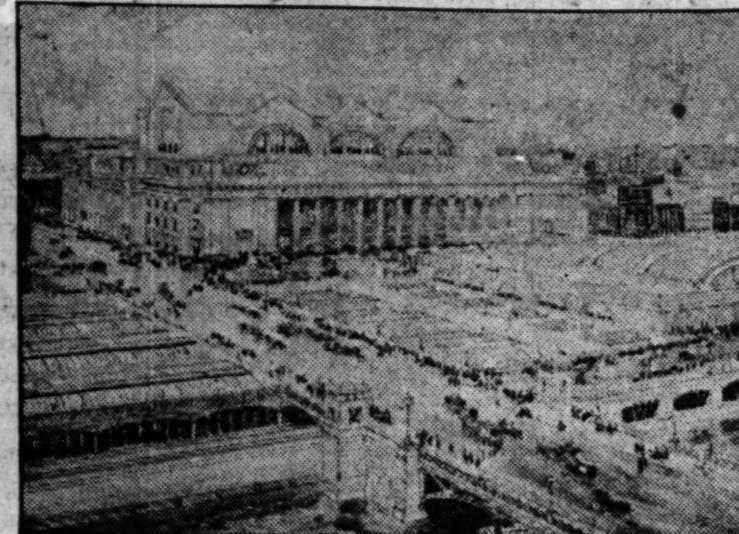
In Chicago there are operating at present 5,000 taxicabs.

Great Truck Traffic.

Chicago is the hub of a great truck traffic which reaches out from this city to all points within 200 or more miles. The 80,000 trucks are moving continually. There are several of the new "trailer" type in operation. Owners of terminals operating these trucks have a great advantage. They load the bodies, then attach the power plants, and move the load away, in this manner the motors are kept working while cargoes are being worked.

Go out on any of the hard country roads leading out of Chicago. You will pass ten or fifteen trucks every ten miles if your motor is good, but it must be good or the truck will give you the dust.

## NEW UNION STATION



Architect's drawing showing how the territory west of the river will look when the new railroad center is completed.

### BIG FEATURES OF SCHOOLS SHOWN AT PIER PAGEANT

Operation of Chicago's educational system, which spends approximately \$20,000,000 annually to educate 350,000 children, will be shown in the minutes detail at the pageant. Equipment for the teaching of children with defective eyesight, including specially designed rooms which bring about the maximum of results through lighting conditions.

will be a feature. Among the most advanced will be an almost white "blackboard" designed to take the glare from the eyes.

Equipment of the technical high schools, where students are trained in special work and the mechanical trades, also will be shown. The teaching of typewriting and stenography through dictaphones will be a feature of the commercial high school exhibit.

Visitors will be given an opportunity to compare the innovations of modern education with a model of the old time country schoolhouse of yesterday.

### NAVAL RESERVES TO GIVE SERIES OF MANEUVERS

What is termed the greatest naval pageant ever held on the great lakes will augment events on the pier when the entire fleet of naval reserves from the great lakes states will participate in special maneuvers off the shore of Chicago.

Sham battles in all formations will be enacted, embarkation of vessels by seaplanes, searchlights, and signal demonstrations, as well as an exhibition of sports and diversions of the navy, are planned by Capt. Edward A. Evers, commandant of the Illinois naval reserve, who is in charge of the naval program. A land parade of 10,000 bluejackets, tentatively set for Aug. 6, which is to be known as "Naval Reserve day," will introduce the modern navy to pageant visitors.

Other features will be daily exhibitions and drills by the United States coast guard station, under command of Capt. J. O. Anderson, at the mouth of the Chicago river.

### PIGEONS TO RACE WITH AIRPLANES DURING PAGEANT

Can a pigeon outrace an airplane? Is it safer to the a message on the leg of a "homer," or intrust it to Uncle Sam's aerial mail men?

The question will be answered during the Pageant of Progress by a test arranged by the automotive section of the exposition.

Thomas E. Hay is in charge of the arrangements. The race will start from the municipal pier and will end in half a dozen cities within a radius of 250 miles.



## Chicago as a Seaport

CHICAGO is the logical gateway to the world's richest valley, the Mississippi. In comparison with this great American plain, the Nile, richest valley of antiquity, was but a strip.

This area lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, produces two-thirds of all the exportable products sent by the United States to other lands. It contains 76% of the wheat of the United States, 85% of the corn, 72% of the live stock, 55% of the wool, 70% of the cotton, 94% of the iron ore, 47% of the lumber, 69% of the petroleum, 60% of the bituminous coal, and produces nearly 50% of all our manufactured products.

To establish a direct waterway from Chicago—gateway of this valley—to Europe by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river, is one of the most important projects now receiving attention on the American side of the Atlantic. It is estimated that from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually, would be saved on the transportation of grain shipments to Europe alone. With this canal completed, the alogies of commerce from England will then cast anchor in the harbor of Chicago at the center of the continent.

The International Joint Waterways Commission has held many sessions during the past few months, both in Canada and the United States, for the consideration of this project and an extraordinary sentiment has been found in its favor.

It has been the dream of Chicago for forty years, that this Chicago to Europe Waterway should some time be established. In spite of the difficulties of navigating this route at present, Chicago at intervals has demonstrated that it can be done. Two steamers sailed direct from Chicago to London, and two more from Chicago to Hamburg in 1900, and in 1919 the steamer Granby carried 10,000,000 pounds of Chicago meat from Chicago to Liverpool.

The Fort Dearborn National Bank has been connected with the progress of Chicago and the Mississippi Valley for 33 years. We stand today for the direct Chicago to Europe Waterway in the interests of both exports and imports. We also stand for a plan of extending longer credit to Europe during her reconstruction period.

Our Foreign Department is fully equipped to take care of all lines of foreign business and to answer all inquiries concerning exports and imports.

Fort Dearborn National Bank  
Chicago, U. S. A.



## UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

RESOURCES OVER \$30,000,000

### Fidelity Bonds

Fraternal Order

Public Official

### Burglary Insurance

Residence  
Messenger  
Stock  
Payroll  
Hold-up  
Interior Hold-up  
Check Forgery

### Casualty Insurance

Accident and Health  
Elevator  
General Liability  
Automobile  
Workmen's Compensation  
Plate Glass

GEORGE E. BRENNAN

MANAGER

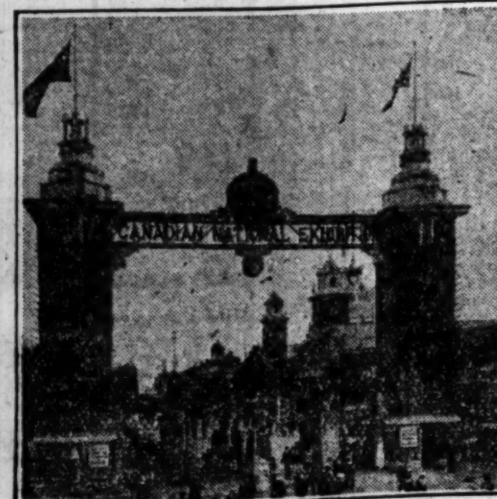
134 SO. LA SALLE STREET,

Telephone: Franklin 3600

## Canadian National Exhibition

1879—The World's Greatest Annual Event—1921

Where a whole nation comes to be instructed and entertained



Pageantry of regal magnificence—World-famous bands—British and Canadian fine arts.

Industrial and agricultural exhibits covering the three great divisions, production, distribution, consumption—Government displays and demonstrations and a host of mammoth features not to be seen elsewhere.

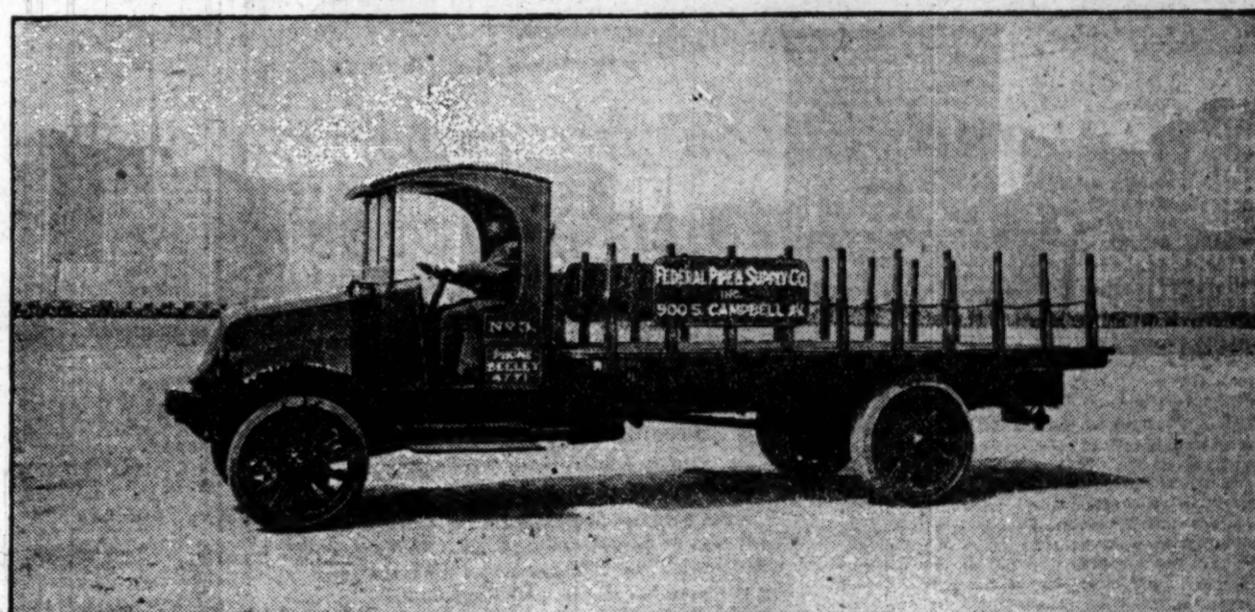
THE GAIETY OF A MARDI GRAS

A vacation never to be forgotten—Write for literature.

## Canadian National Exhibition

Toronto—Aug. 27—Sept. 10—Inclusive

## Pave the Way for Progress with INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCKS



VISITORS to the International Harvester Exhibit in the Automotive Section at the Pageant of Progress on the Pier will find a number of things that have had a tremendous bearing on progress as we know it in 1921. The exhibit is sure to interest any man whether he is familiar with the significant history of this Company or not.

At this moment we call particular attention to the motor trucks on display. If you now have hauling problems to solve, or may have reason later to solve such problems, here you will have an opportunity to study at close hand the attractive lines and the details of sensible construction that have come to be associated with International trucks the nation over.

In the motor transportation world no factor stands higher or commands greater respect than the record of International Motor Trucks. In 15 years' time the trucks that make up the International line have gone out in vastly increasing numbers into all industries requiring hauling facilities. Today they are keeping pace with the few leaders in distribution, serviceability, and popularity.

### Big Cut in Prices

On June 11 a substantial reduction was made in International Motor Truck prices, ranging from \$900 on Model 101 to \$100 on Model 21. At these new prices the International branch houses and dealers present for your inspection the lowest-priced quality trucks on the market. Our line of trucks range from the 1,500-pound Speed Truck (electric lights and starter, 34x5 cord tires) at \$1,500, to the 10,000-pound truck now selling at \$3,600.

Note the convenient address of our Chicago salesroom and service station, below. All trucks and all equipment are available for your inspection. Will you permit some member of our organization to tell you more about International Motor Trucks and Service?

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
OF AMERICA

CHICAGO  
1814-16 So. Michigan Avenue  
Branch Houses in 92 Principal Cities

U. S. A.  
Phone Calumet 7253  
Dealers Everywhere

## SUMMER RESORT WITHOUT A FLAW; THAT IS CHICAGO

World's Best Spot for Hot Weather Vacations.

Once a stranger within our gates made a startling discovery—viz:

That the boundaries of Chicago extend beyond the becatted confines of the stockyards.

He returned to his native health and imparted this intelligence to a stunned and incredulous yeomanry. He even declared that one could wander for days throughout the big gray town on the lake without encountering a single lufung of atmosphere bearing the Packington trademark. He went so far as to state that a visitor could spend the warm months here in pleasure and comfort. In short he intimated that Chicago is considerable summer resort.

### Why Hunt Discomfort?

Numerous other citizens of Chicago have made this discovery, too. Why not, they inquire, spend one's vacation days in swatting the festive mosquito and damning the primitive plumbing and trimming the coal oil lamps in a benighted village far from the madding, as it is alleged, crowd? Why not dwell in urban ease, where neither moles nor bats have time to corrupt and scandal is out of season?

Here the mosquito is banned from entering the city limits by pronouncement of the health department. The weather bureau, too, issued an edict against any extensive immigration of temperature. Recently there has been an unprecedented rebellion against the order, with the sun functioning a bit too zealously, but this is strange and unusual. Records for the last fifty years show that approximately 71 degrees is the average summer temperature in Chicago.

### Warm Here, Hot Elsewhere.

"Only the most mannerly of sunbeams can play in outer town," is one of the most popular tunes played on the municipal horn.

But why fret about the heat? It never gets hot in Chicago unless it's warmer in the interior. And the aqua of Lake Michigan is always at hand to bathe perspiration and thwart the powers of heat. It may be aped via bathtub, in which the city abounds, or at the numerous bathing beaches which fringe our eastern littoral. Those who desire to be territorially connected with water, two pieces both suits at the latter places, while etiquette calls for a one piece garment of spidermilk when immersing in tuba.

### Lake Is Hospitable.

More than 100,000 citizens are accommodated in Lake Michigan of a hot day along the Chicago shore, and the water level has not been observed to rise a bit.

Very hospitable is the lake, also, in the matter of boating. By special arrangement with the city council, it has kindly consented to care for all

excursionists who elect to cruise thereon. Every day throughout the summer large steamers ease down the Chicago river en route to Milwaukee, Michigan City, Benton Harbor, and St. Joe. The round trip takes a day and costs a dollar and a fraction more.

Comes evening and the town begins to sparkle. No sitting on the porch burning punk sticks in honor of biting insects. No yawning wish that a new movie would come to town to assuage the night time boredom. No wondering what to do.

### What to Do? What to Do?

No, sir. Your vacationist in Chicago is chiefly puzzled over which of the hundred attractions to try. He finds himself an editor, obliged to exercise selection. Charlie Chaplin is across the street, performing in a cool, circumspect manner to the tune of a fancy orchestra. Down the avenue are Norma Talmadge and Elsie Ferguson and all the other heartbreakers.

The rialto is aglow with light. Here's a big time musical comedy, with ladies of pulchritude who are not ashamed to display it. There's a drama of high magnitude, featuring an actor of international fame. Around the corner is a vaudeville house. The town is a show, and new ones are arriving from the eastern metropolis every week.

### Capital of Jaschemia.

Like to dance? Votive shrines to Terpsichore have been placed in every sector of the city. Jaschemia is on the loop, on the moonlight excursion steamers which slip out for an hour or two in the open lake, in the roadhouses and the summer gardens of the less crowded districts.

At Ravinia park, snuggled between the aristocratic towns of the shore, grand opera may be heard while sitting in the open. Then there is the big Municipal pier, with its band concerts and its entertainments. Small steamboats make the trip from there to Jackson and Lincoln parks.

### Sixty-two Miles of Boulevards.

And we possess boulevards. No less than sixty-two miles of 'em, according to the omniscient almanac. Chicago automobiles know them almost by heart, so that it is scarcely necessary to hire a chauffeur. Just clutch to the car.

But to return to the parks. Consultation of the afore consulted o. a. reveals the existence of 3,945 acres of public grass and gardens and playgrounds. Conservatories and museums and lakes and lagoons—they are all there to be enjoyed by all.

And Lincoln park is located in the second largest zoo in the country, where one may observe lions and buffaloes and tigers and other queer critters at the cost of nothing but a look.

### And There's Room for All.

So, you see, one can keep fairly busy without noting the slaughter of hogs and bovines in the stock yards. Nor is it necessary to eat boarding house meals and slumber in an ancient residence where the front door is locked at 10:30.

Now less than 500, hotels are among those present on the Chicago sky line. Many of these are apartment clubs, series, especially constructed for the family which tarries here for a space. And if you think there isn't plenty of room for everybody, just contemplate this entrancing statistic:

More than 100,000 guests can be accommodated in Chicago hotels without straining a single foundation.

## CHICAGO RULES; GREAT CENTRAL MARKET PLACE

### Really It Excels in Most Things.

If you were ever lucky enough to cross Lake Michigan in daylight on the first sailing this season of Chicago you would be a full of smoke. It tells of factories, of giant plants where flywheels whirl day and night, where hundreds of thousands are employed—it tells the story of a great manufacturing center.

For Chicago as a manufacturing and wholesale center is unequalled.

### How Story Is Told.

The figures tell the story—\$3,500,000,000 in man products, \$265,000,000 from foundries, \$130,000,000 in agricultural implements, \$252,000,000 in men's clothing, \$203,000,000 in printed matter, \$600,000,000 in iron and steel, \$113,500,000 in plumbing, heating, and ventilating products, \$126,500,000 in railway cars, \$68,500,000 in bread, \$184,000,000 in electrical machinery, \$162,000,000 in furniture, \$59,500,000 in soap, \$46,100,000 in packages, \$50,000,000 in confectionery, \$54,700,000 in leather and leather goods, \$25,000,000 in musical instruments, and millions and millions more in copper, tin, and sheet iron products, carriages and wagons, lumber and timber products, automobile, automobile accessories, motor trucks, machine tools, rubber goods, ships, drugs, and medical supplies.

### Chicago Is Greatest.

Chicago—well, just say this: It is the greatest packing and cattle market, the greatest packing center, lumber and furniture market, agricultural implement manufacturing center, the greatest piano making and distributing point, the greatest grain and stove market, and the greatest railroad center in the world.

It has the largest stock yards, mining machine manufacturer, agricultural machine manufacturer, mail order houses, cold storage buildings, library circulation and percentage of bank reserves in the world. It has the finest office buildings, parks, and boulevard systems and street railway system in the world. And it has the world's busiest corner (State and Madison), and the world's most traveled bridge—the new boulevard link.

### Banks and Conventions.

Its combined banking resources are \$3,348,032,519. Seven hundred conventions were held here in 1920. Fifty million people live within one night's ride of the city. Its population has a

total annual estimated earning power of \$1,440,000,000. In the city's 300,000 square miles the real and personal property is valued at \$3,370,872,329.

More than 95 per cent of the country's iron ore resources are readily available for use in the development of transportation. In the tributary streams lie vast fields of copper, lead, and zinc.

In Illinois more than 12,000,000 barrels of petroleum were produced last year in its 2,000 square miles of fields. And of lumber, 2,412,837,000 feet came into Chicago last year.

More figures? There were 60,000,000 pounds of wool received last year besides that coming on the hoof, 214,118,000 pounds of hides came in besides the 145,000,000 pounds of hides which are killed alive. There were 2,283,900,000 gallons of whisky produced near and shipped in the Chicago and contiguous states during the year of 1918.

As a Telephone Center.

There are more telephones in Chicago than there are in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal, and Norway combined, and there are nearly ten times as many messages sent as there were in the continents of Asia, Africa, and South America.

Yet opportunity still knocks. Secretly a day passes but some new factory, or wholesale house, or plant, or mill, large or small, is born within the Chicago district. Cheap coal, cheap land, cheap gas and electricity, and half a million wage earners to draw from are the reasons.

Many years ago this prophecy was made:

"Chicago is destined to become the greatest city in the world."

## POSTOFFICE HERE RANKS SECOND IN BUSINESS TOTAL

Among the many points of note in Chicago is its postoffice—the second largest in volume of business in the world. It has grown so fast that even now an enormous new building is under construction to accommodate its activities.

In 1920 the receipts were \$412,905,319.27. There were 8,402,002,873 pieces of mail handled. There were \$290,043,347.84 worth of domestic money orders issued and paid. Its trucks traveled millions of miles in collecting and distributing mail.

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## MODERN POLICE STATION WILL BE PAGEANT EXHIBIT

How a police station in the world's greatest city is operated will be a keenly interesting to out of town visitors, particularly those from small towns and villages.

When the pier is opened July 30 to pageant visitors there will be a complete police station in command of a

captain, two lieutenants and the full quota of sergeants and of patrolmen. The station will be equipped with all modern signal devices, ambulance facilities, squadrons and dormitory.

The police station will serve a dual purpose. It will have a place for police to handle the crowds and guard valuable exhibits and at the same time will give a close-up picture of how a police station in Chicago is operated.

Incidentally, the Chicago police department's new band of sixty-five pieces will make its formal debut as an organization at the pageant.



## CHICAGO'S PROGRESS

IN 1830 a village of one hundred souls, in 1921 the second city in the land, and the fourth in the world, such is Chicago's record of progress.

Older residents can remember when main business districts were unbroken stretches of common. All of us can point to countless evidences of more recent development.

Chicago's leadership lies not alone in its teeming millions, but also in the spirit of its people. It has the vigor of youth and the world will marvel more at its future progress than it has wondered at its past.

Already a world power in commerce, finance, industry and education, the city has not yet celebrated its first centennial.

The State Bank of Chicago was established in 1879 and for 42 years it has played an important part in the city's progress. It has aided both in the expansion of business and in the building of homes. It is typically a Chicago bank both in name and in fact.

## STATE BANK OF CHICAGO LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

## Wabash Detroit

Trains arrive downtown—right in the heart of the business district.

The night train leaves Dearborn Station 10:40 p. m. (Central time.) Arrives Detroit—downtown—7:50 a. m. (Detroit time.)

The Day Train leaves Dearborn Station at 10:05 a. m. (Central time) and arrives at 6:20 p. m. Full information about all Wabash trains at

New City Ticket Office  
144 South Clark Street  
Phone Harrison 4500  
Dearborn Station  
Phone Harrison 9830

## Marquette Makes Progress Secure

Pageants are not promoted to invite attention to the ravages of fire, depreciation and ruin.

Marquette cement was used in these well known landmarks of Chicago's progress:

Chicago & North Western Railway Passenger Terminal  
Rand McNally Building  
La Salle Hotel  
Cook County Hospital  
Peoples Gas Building  
Chicago City Hall  
Reid, Murdoch & Company Building  
Lyton Building  
La Salle Street Tunnel  
Consumers Building  
Lyon & Healy Factory  
Marshall Field Building Addition  
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. Factory  
Society Brand Building  
Marshall Field Annex Building  
Drake Hotel  
Ochs Elevator Building  
Illinois Wall Paper Building  
Wahl Company Building  
Conway Building  
Webster Building

Swift & Company Warehouse

Illinois Central Railroad Hospital

Marshall Field & Company Garage

Harbor Apartments

Calumet Sag Channel, Blue Island, Ill.

Packard Motor Car Service Station

Vitamola Talking Machine Company

Central Bag & Manufacturing Co.

American Can Company Factory, Maywood, Ill.

Swift & Company Refrigerator Plant

Crerar Library

National Tea Company Building

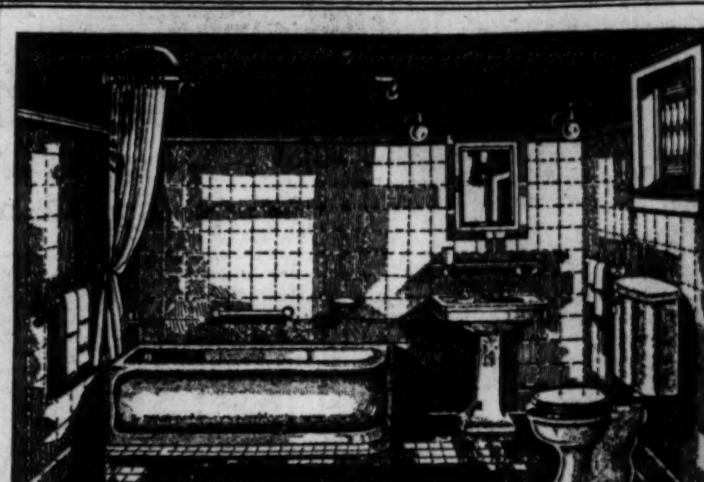
Libby, McNeill & Libby Company Food Products Plant

Progress and permanence go hand in hand. The wealth and worth of this community are made progressive and secure with Marquette.

MARQUETTE CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY CHICAGO

Bakers requiring high grade Spring Wheat Patent, Spring Wheat Clear, Soft Winter Wheat Patent and White Rye Flour should call Monroe 2036.

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.  
1300 Carroll Avenue



## WOLFF Quality Bathroom Appointments

PROGRESS in modern sanitation has caused the bathroom to be regarded as one of the most important rooms in the home. No product that enters into the making of the present day dwelling requires more durability than the Bathroom Appointments.

To the user who insists upon service in plumbing—the exacting standards and painstaking processes that attend the manufacture of Wolff bathroom appointments are a complete assurance of both Quality and Dependability.

On exhibit at Municipal Pier during Pageant of Progress Booth 29—Section U.

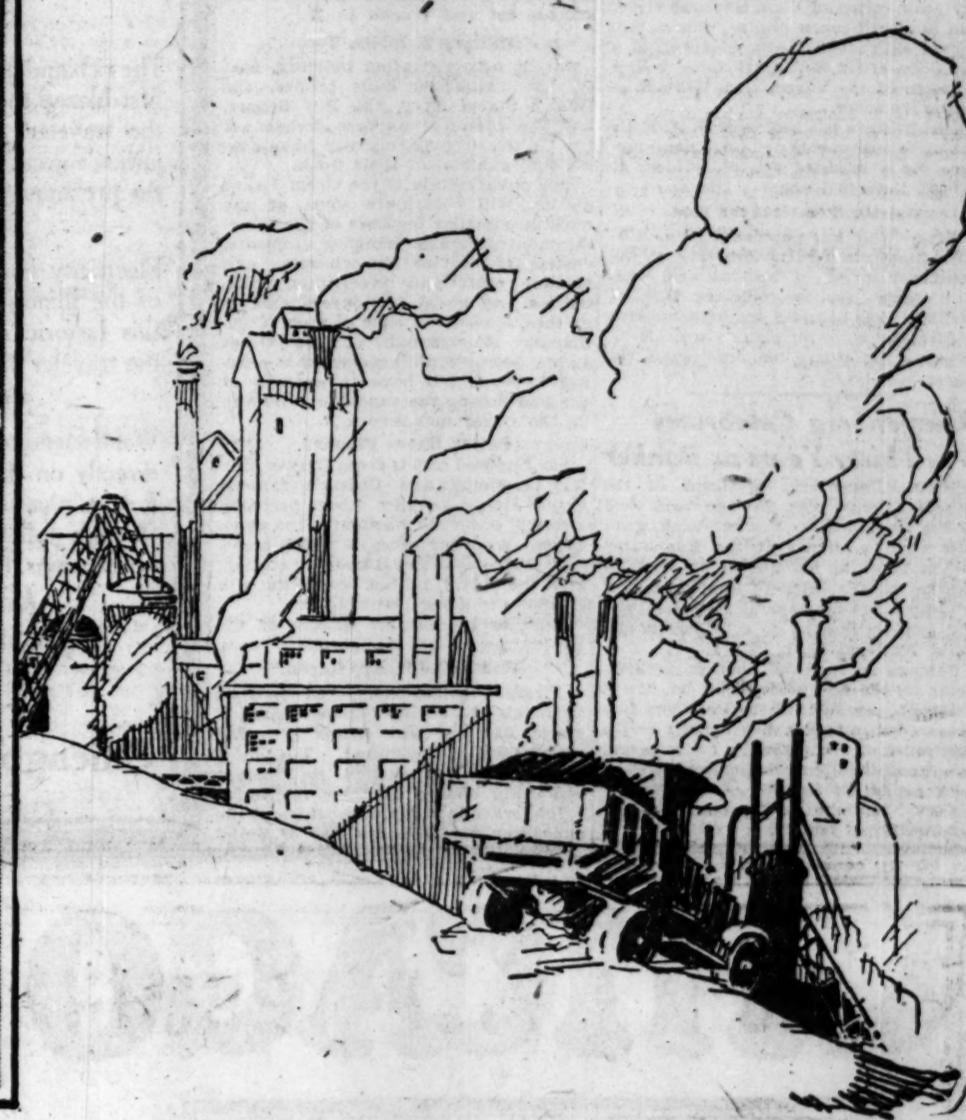
WOLFF MANUFACTURING CO.  
SHOWROOMS: 601 WEST LAKE STREET  
CHICAGO

NORTH PIER TERMINAL CO.  
365-589 East Illinois Street  
Phone Randolph 5600

OGRESS

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KE STREET

THE FIRST party of painted savages that raised a few temporary wigwams on the banks of the Chicago river could not have realized that they were kindling the fires of one of the greatest industrial, financial and educational centers of the world.

Within the short span of a human lifetime Chicago has become a teeming metropolis. Its many thousand organizations now form a substantial basis for future development. Inseparably linked with its growth and prosperity are the homes of several million people.

Remarkable as has been the growth of Chicago, the rise of its organizations has been more so. To thousands of homes throughout the city and to a host of businesses and industries this organization renders a definite, responsible service as a successful distributor of Fuel.

# POTTINGER-FLYNN COAL CO.

2211 South Ashland Avenue

Telephone—All Yards—Canal 7430

## PRINTERS TO USE FORMER BREWERY FOR WAREHOUSE

BY AL CHASE.

The way by which breweries are slowly getting back into the paths of commercial rectitude based on the tenets of the Volstead act, seems usually to be a slow one. For instance, one of the five story buildings formerly used by the Fortune Brewing company, at 711-17 West Van Buren street, has just been leased by Brock & Rankin, one of Chicago's oldest printers and binders of school books for the trade. The lessees, now at 619 South La Salle street will use it for warehouse purposes.

The vats were recently removed and the interior of the building reconstructed under the supervision of architect James Burns at a cost of \$25,000. The 40x120 building was leased through E. F. Kehler & Co. for ten years at a reported \$90,000. The same brokers recently leased the adjoining building, approximately the same size to the Messinger Paper company for \$34,000 for a ten year term.

Prairie Avenue Deal.

The twenty-four apartment building at the southeast corner of Prairie avenue and 55th street, lot 50x175, has been sold by Albert E. Martin, Max Friedberg and Hyman Friedstein for a reported \$80,000, subject to \$38,000. The buyers gave in part payment the property at the northeast corner of West Harrison street and South Kilbourn avenue, 50x125, improved with seven one story stores, at a valuation of \$35,000. Mark Levy & Bro. represented the buyers and William O. Logan the seller.

Eliza Thomas has sold to May M. Kelly the three apartments at 1440 Jonquil terrace for a reported \$28,000, subject to \$12,000, through Liepold & Hicks.

Halsted Street Corner Sold.

Henry Wolf has purchased from William Zuttermeister the property at the northeast corner of Halsted and Maxwell, 50x125, for an indicated \$120,000. Mr. Wolf has occupied the building with a furniture store for many years. E. C. Blum & Blum represented the buyer.

Klingenberg Celebrates

Thirty Years as Banker

W. J. Klingenberg, president of the Sheridan Trust and Savings bank and of the Capital State Savings bank, gave last night a dinner at the Edgewater Beach hotel to his associates in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his entry into the banking business. Mr. Klingenberg started as a bellboy in the First National bank in 1891.

Chicago is to have another national bank on the northwest side. Dr. M. F. Boxinich, president of the Providers Life Assurance company, has applied to the controller of the currency for a permit to organize the Providers National bank with a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$50,000. The site for the bank has not been selected yet.

## PAGEANT, BORN IN TRADE, RISES TO HEIGHTS OF ART

Hailed Greatest Show Since World's Fair.

(Continued from page 17.)

aim of Sections G and H. Public health and sanitation will be treated in Section G. Section H will be devoted to children and medical sciences. A motion picture theater complete, has been constructed, in which educational films will be portrayed.

Section R, on the north side of the pier, will be occupied by Chicago furriers, who will have more than a million dollars' worth of fur garments on display.

The United States government, the state of Illinois, and many of the educational institutions of the middle west will occupy section S.

History of Man's Dwellings.

Section T will be occupied by school industries and section U by building industries. In section U a complete history of the types of dwellings used by man, from his first cave in the cliff or hillside to the huge modern apartment.

Many inventions with which the public is not yet familiar will be shown by the electrical industries and public utilities in section V, including some uses of wireless energy which are almost uncanny. Section W will be occupied by the laundry industries and section X by manufacturers of public safety devices.

The last two sections, Y and Z, will be occupied by the automotive industry, passenger cars being located in Y and accessories and trucks in Z.

Military Exhibits, Too.

In the administration building, east of the exhibition halls proper, the United States navy, the Boy Scouts, and the chemical warfare division of the United States army will have educational exhibits of their work.

The naval militia of the Great Lakes station will contribute some of the most spectacular features of the entertainment program, bringing gunboats, destroyers, submarine chasers, and smaller craft and presenting sham battles and naval maneuvers exactly as they are seen in time of war. Commander Wurtzbaugh of the Great Lakes Naval Training station is sending 1,000 of his boys to encamp at the pier during the exposition and join in the naval maneuvers.

Cutter Races Planned.

Six hundred cadets from Culver Military academy and Culver's famous Black Horse cavalry troop probably also will come to Chicago for the exposition. A cutter race, in which crews from Culver, the naval training station, and the naval militia gunboats will compete, is being planned.

Another spectacular feature of the entertainment will be speedboat races.

Will Pick Chicago Queen.

Airplane exhibitions, races between airplanes and racing pigeons, parades, street dancing and scores of other attractions are planned. The most beautiful young women in Chicago are being chosen by their respective neighborhoods to represent them at the exposition, and a committee of sculp-

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

The official forecast for today and tomorrow and yesterday's table of records follow: Ohio, Va., W. Va., and Friday: warmer. Friday: moderate northerly winds. Indiana and Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday: rising temperature, gentle variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and probably Friday: warmer Friday and in west portion Thursday.

Place of observation. **7:30 A.M.** **8:00 A.M.** **9:00 A.M.** **10:00 A.M.** **11:00 A.M.** **12:00 P.M.** **1:00 P.M.** **2:00 P.M.** **3:00 P.M.** **4:00 P.M.** **5:00 P.M.** **6:00 P.M.** **7:00 P.M.** **8:00 P.M.** **9:00 P.M.** **10:00 P.M.** **11:00 P.M.**

July 20, 1921, 7 P.M.

Central time.

Eastern states.

Atlanta, cloudy.

Boston, rain.

Chicago, clear.

New York, clear.

Pittsburgh, clear.

Raileigh, cloudy.

San Antonio, cloudy.

S. W. 68 82 60 .54

S. W. 72 78 70 .56

S. W. 72 88 73 .59

S. W. 78 86 70 .54

S. W. 78 86 65 .55

S. W. 78 78 74 .66

VER  
MERSCHICAGO, GREAT  
BANKING CENTER,  
SHOWS POWER

Midwest to Make  
"Readjustment."

BY O. A. MATHER.

For just a year now the slogan "back to normalcy" has resounded throughout the United States. Readjustment from the abnormal conditions of wartime and its aftermath has been the outstanding factor in business and finance. This readjustment has been drastic in numerous directions, carrying commodity prices and industrial and agricultural activities back to pre-war levels or below, while in other directions the process has not been completed.

Chicago and its tributary territory have felt keenly the effects of all this readjustment, but the metropolis, which is the gateway of the vast agricultural region of the middle west, the center of the great meat packing industry, and the chief western distributing source of vast and varied merchandising activities, has kept pace with the rest of the country in the "return to normalcy" movement.

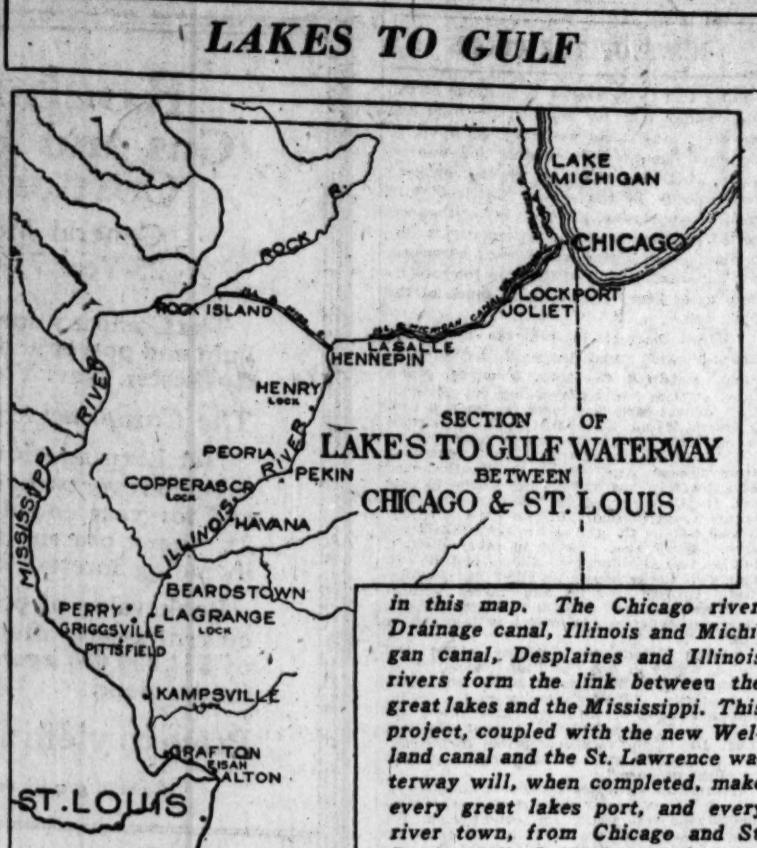
Readjustment Is Sudden.

Chicago and the west have borne up under the most drastic decline in the country's history in the prices of their chief commodities. Within eighteen months they have seen wheat drop from \$1.50 to \$1.35 a bushel, corn decline from \$2.15 to 80 cents, cattle decline from \$10 a hundredweight to \$9, hogs drop from \$18 to \$10.

With the large crops and herds raised on high-priced land with high priced labor, all this has meant a very real loss to farmers and live stock raisers.

The effects of this tremendous deflation in agricultural products had to be felt in industry and merchandising. Chicago's great meat packing industry had a year of severe losses, its big mail order houses were forced to carry large stocks of high priced ready-made clothing, many millions of dollars, while merchandising concerns found it necessary to lower their prices to a degree commensurate with the lessened buying power of their patrons.

In a great industrial center such as



The canalized division of the Illinois-Mississippi waterway is shown

Chicago the readjustment of wages is necessarily a slower process than the fall in commodity prices. Just as any change in the value of raw materials is slower to translate itself into prices of finished products for final distribution, so wages generally lag behind in the process of readjustment.

Building Industry Hindered.

With the high prices of everything that enters into building construction slow to follow the general decline in commodity prices, and with wages even more reluctant to move downward, Chicago's great building industry for months was virtually at a standstill.

All these vicissitudes of deflation also had a marked effect on Chicago as a financial center. The financial power of the metropolis, second only to New York. Thus the city's great banking institutions found themselves confronting them the mighty task of saving every possible cent to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant.

Whether there should be panic and overwhelming depression depended largely on the courage and intelligence with which the great banking institutions administered the funds at their command.

So loans were extended, additional credits granted, large and small business enterprises were bolstered and tided over.

Financiers to Rescue.

Chicago's financiers, cooperating with those the rest of the country, joined in rescuing the whole business fabric of the nation from the most serious predicament in its history.

Although a return to full prosperity may seem somewhat distant, it is not too much to say Chicago and the west have won their way to a level from which real progress may begin. From the post-war period of extravagance and lackadaisical effort, they have turned to thrift and work.

In the cities there has been and still remains considerable unemployment. But here the increased spirit of thrift has largely offset any dire consequences that might have been expected.

Savings Deposits Hold.

Perhaps this is best evidenced by the

fact that the combined savings deposits in Chicago's banking institutions as a whole have shown no diminution, although necessarily they have shown scarcely any gain.

The savings account may be taken as the bank account of the workers. So economy and the appreciable lowering in the cost of living has largely enabled wage earners to counterbalance the effects of unemployment, part time occupation, and lower wages.

As to agriculture and business, the steady progress of farmers and manufacturers and merchants in liquidating their loans attests to their improved position. The periodical statements of the federal reserve banking system leave no doubt on this score.

Late in 1920 the banking resources of the country were under the greatest strain in the history of the nation. The money market hovered around the minimum level, sometimes even dipping below. The demand for credit was insatiable from enterprises and individuals who faced bankruptcy with the decline in the value of their products.

Credit Where Need Arose.

But through the reserve system the vast banking power of the country was pooled and credit flowed to the localities which presented the most urgent need. While there was depression and stringency, there was no panic. With the advent of the present year there came a turn in the situation. The effects of deflation began to become evident.

Farmers and merchants abandoned their belligerency against inevitable price deflation. Manufacturers began to earn their operations by a more normal demand and to forget the period of wild buying that immediately followed the close of the war.

Goods have been produced conservatively and have been moved moderately. The result is that the fact that loans have been gradually modified to a point where the federal reserve system now stands in the strongest position since 1918 and is amply fortified against any autumn crop moving demands and eventual revival of business.

Whole Nation Reviving.

Finally, the status of Chicago and the west is in general that of the whole country. We have been and are passing through a trying period, the basic conditions of the country have been put to the test and found fundamentally sound.

Its financial institutions and its great industrial houses have put to have withstood a tremendous strain. Its resources and resourcemeat have met not only its own great needs but have borne a considerable share of the world's needs.

Stores Are Listed.

O yes, the stores have been listed.

## CHICAGO GAINS AS WONDERFUL RETAIL MARKET

### Visit to Stores Shows Normalcy Near.

"Retail business? Getting better every minute. We're way ahead of last year in actual volume of business done, and as prices recede to the point where the public sees it is getting real value new purchasers come in. And that is only one of the cheerful symptoms."

This came from one of the heads of one of Chicago's great department stores yesterday—one of those located in that eight block of street that is the biggest and busiest retail district in the world.

The reporter was sent out to discover, if possible, the total amount of retail trade done in Chicago in a year. He found it—impossible.

No Retail Trade Survey.

He searched through the files of the Chicago Association of Commerce, went to a dozen retail business men's associations, and finally ended at the business survey of THE TRIBUNE.

And there he found that such a survey never had been made. Yes, there were estimates running around; but Washington they said such figures were bunk. One man's guess was as good as another.

They knew that Chicago's wholesale business was in the neighborhood of \$6,500,000,000 a year. They knew that its retail stores numbered some 30,000—but the volume of business—well, add 35 per cent on the wholesale business and maybe that would even up for profits, overhead expense, articles in stock not purchased from our wholesale houses.

Stores Are Listed.

O yes, the stores have been listed.

For instance, there are seventy-six big department stores in the city that do a larger business—an equal business anyhow—to any like number of institutions in the world. There are 7,500 grocery stores and 1,932 drug stores and 695 which sell hardware.

You can buy cigarettes at 3,200 different places in the city which pay license tribute to the city. Twenty-four and eighty-one firms are risking their chances of making money on paint. There are 306 dry goods stores and 641 more who handle men's furnishings. The 1,900 shoe stores use more than fifteen tons of tacks in a year. There are 1,278 meat markets—separate from groceries—352 electrical goods stores, 225 vulcanizers, 700 jewelers, whose stock in trade runs into millions and eclipses in bulk and beauty of stones even that of historic Maiden Lane.

Four Hundred Sell Furniture.

Four hundred disciples of Grand Rapids, Mich., purvey furniture here. And there are 330 shoe stores and 275 street drug houses. The others—but why go on?

And business, well, the clerks all say "it's picking up." The great observer, sauntering through the great State street stores, can't help but be impressed with the indications of an increased trade. And it hasn't struck the high priced materials, either. Salesmen and saleswomen say that buyers are preferring the great class of substantial goods which hang between the higher strata and the inferior bargains.

"All of which," an expert says, "leads me to believe that the promised return to normalcy also means a return to prosperity."

Volumes of Sales Grow.

"Despite the cut in prices, the volume of dollars received has increased in the majority of stores—and that means a decided rise in the volume of business." And—1921 Is Rewarding Fighters, you know.

"Outside, well—government reports say that nearly \$20,000,000 daily is being spent over retail counters. They base that on their luxury tax returns of \$60,000,000 monthly. It's a 10 per cent estimate."

"Chicago—its retail trade? Destined to be the greatest retail center of the world! Its parks and playgrounds and beaches and will bring increasing numbers to the city—and with them—increasing trade!"



## National Life Insurance

### Company of the

### United States of America

Established 1868

ALBERT M. JOHNSON, ROBERT D. LAY,  
President Vice-President & Secretary

Chicago's Oldest and Strongest Company

The 5 Point Complete Protection Policy  
Pays YOU

When you're sick,  
If laid up by accidental injury,  
If you become permanently and  
totally disabled, and  
An "Old Age" income, or  
The full insurance to your family  
at death.

Real LIFE insurance—not just DEATH  
insurance.

Write for rates at your age! Today!  
Your Home Company  
Patronize It

Alfred MacArthur  
General Agent  
Suite 42-29 S. La Salle St.

More than \$150,000,000 Insurance in Force

## OPEN THE GATES

Give Chicago the same advantages for Foreign Trade that are possessed by the other cities of the world.

Her producers and those of her trade territory are capable of feeding, clothing and housing the world, and providing most of its luxuries besides.

We have demonstrated that we can produce the needed materials. All we need is the chance to sell them on a competitive basis.

The Deep Waterways will give us this opportunity.

A Booster for Chicago  
and the Waterways

## Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company

Strong Chicago Company Has Made Consistent  
Growth Through Superior Service  
Rendered to Policy Holders

More and more each year the general public is coming to realize what business leaders have recognized for many years—that Life Insurance is the backbone of modern progress and prosperity. The war and the subsequent period of readjustment brought this truth home to the minds of people who had never given it much thought, and the result was that more insurance was sold. Most important with this respect has been the work that has been done by the Insurance Companies themselves to educate their public to a realization of the fact that life insurance is not only a safety net for the individual, but a valuable business associates, and their community as well, but that it is also one of the most profitable investments that the policy holder can make for himself during his lifetime.

The work has been played by the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company in carrying on this work, not only preaching the gospel of life insurance, but making a practical application of the fact that the company may make a profit in insurance over what it had in force in 1919, that in the same time it has increased its assets fifty per cent, and its individual policyholders have been given the same percentage increase in value.

The Globe organization is forging to the front under the direction of the same man who founded and gave it its initial impetus. Under the direction of Mr. Barry, the company has been more and more a factor in the general welfare of Chicago and her Empire. Mr. Barry demonstrated the possession of the pioneer spirit that is not afraid to venture into new fields.

The Globe made it a success in the face of the then popular idea that only eastern companies were worthy of patronage. The same spirit of enterprise has made the company a leading factor in the city's welfare.

Intimate contact with all phases of the city's activities enabled Mr. Barry to see and appreciate the fact that until Chicago

was connected directly with the world and given the advantages of direct water transportation to those markets she could not realize the utmost on her possibilities.



PRESIDENT



**RESERVE BANKS  
OF 4 DISTRICTS  
CUT RATE TO 5 1/2**

**YESTERDAY'S AVERAGES**

	High	Low	Clos.	Net
12 years charges, 30, 1921, charges, issue;	62.50	62.77	62.50	+ .27
and net financing, 9,500,000	62.50	62.68	62.50	+ .12
7.35%	62.50	62.49	62.50	+ .01
7.35%	62.50	62.49	62.50	+ .01

**The New York Times.**

New York, July 20.—[Special]

miscellaneous action by four federal reserve banks, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, in reducing the rediscount rate today from 6 to 5 1/2 per cent stands as another indication of the easier credit position in certain sections of the country. It has been apparent for some time that the steadily rising rate of reserve in certain localities was paving the way for just such a development as came today. In the case of the New York bank, the change was the third reduction that has been made within the year. The first was announced on May 5 and lowered the rate from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent. On June 18 there was a drop from 6 1/2 to 6 per cent, and today the rate went to 5 1/2 per cent.

**Credit Situation Easing.**

All four banks which reduced the discount rate today have shown pronounced improvement in reserve ratio since the first of the year. Looking at the Dallas, Minneapolis and one or two other ratios, it will be noticed that improvement has been lacking since the first of the year, but in the eastern section of the country it has been apparent for many weeks that the credit situation was easing. In some western centers credit is still tight, and with new demands of the crop season developing it may be some time before a decided betterment is discovered.

Taking the system as a whole, however, progressive easing of credit is indicated by the advance in the reserve ratio from 6 1/2 at the outset of the year to 6 1/2 last week. That fears of a revival of speculation as a result of reduction in discount rates were unfounded appears to be indicated by the fact that rediscountrate have steadily receding for the entire system.

**Stock Market Gains Strength.**

The stock market today gave evidence of a slightly improved buying power. Prices again advanced, even though trading continued to be along restricted lines. While public participation in the market is no more in evidence than for a long time, there is momentarily, at least, a better sentiment prevailing. Discovery of rumors of the new rate of 5 1/2 per cent to be announced on nothing more than pure conjecture is lacking and there is a disposition to seek out the indications that may point to favorable developments later on.

**BOSTON STOCK MARKETS**

**MINING.**  
Sales. High. Low. Close.  
Alum. 100 42 42 42  
Alum. Com. 125 8 8 8  
Copper 40 46 46 46  
Gold 17 32 31 31  
Lead 28 28 28 28  
Tin 104 15 15 15  
Franklin 175 15 15 15  
Dome Creek 40 64 64 64  
Hawthorne O. C. 100 3 3 3  
West End 58 41 41 41

**MERCHANTILES.**

Sales. High. Low. Close.  
Alum. 25 123 122 122  
B. & E. 61 64 64 64  
B. & P. 20 50 40 40  
C. & S. 22 83 83 83  
Kline Central 30 384 384 384  
West End 58 41 41 41

**RAILS.**

Sales. High. Low. Close.  
B. & A. 25 123 122 122  
B. & E. 61 64 64 64  
B. & P. 20 50 40 40  
C. & S. 22 83 83 83  
Kline Central 30 384 384 384  
West End 58 41 41 41

**MONEY AND EXCHANGE**

**CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.**

Money in Chicago steady. 6 1/2 per cent collateral: commercial paper, 6 1/2 per cent exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**INDIANAPOLIS**

6 1/2 per cent over the counter: bankers' acceptances, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**DETROIT**

6 1/2 per cent over the counter: bankers' acceptances, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**ST. LOUIS**

6 1/2 per cent over the counter: bankers' acceptances, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**PHILADELPHIA**

6 1/2 per cent over the counter: bankers' acceptances, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**BOSTON**

6 1/2 per cent over the counter: bankers' acceptances, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange by wire, per mail, 15/2000 exchange.

**NEW YORK**

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**CHICAGO**

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**LOS ANGELES**

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**SEATTLE**

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**ATLANTA**

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**MEMPHIS**

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**NEW ORLEANS**

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## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

Second Mortgage Loans.  
Made in one day: low rate: easy payments.  
We buy or loan on mortgages already made.  
Call or write: 110 W. Adams St. Rand 3080.

6% MONEY IN LARGE AMOUNTS  
ON PERSONAL PROPERTY  
or especially CHOICE well located  
or PARTIALLY WORN.

MANUFACTURING PLANT DWELLINGS,  
HENRY A. KNOTT, 112 W. Adams St.

GRANADA BANK, 302 N. Dearborn St.,  
CO. First class Chicago mortgages and  
bonds bearing 6 per cent for sales: \$100,  
1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000,  
8000, 9000, 10000, 11000, 12000, 13000, 14000,  
15000, 16000, 17000, 18000, 19000, 20000,  
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# MEXICO CALLS

Bathed in the colorful atmosphere of semi-tropical Latin America, holding a place supreme among beauty places of the earth, Mexico City invites you to her greatest achievement

## EXPOSICION COMERCIAL INTERNACIONAL del CENTENARIO

**M**EXICO has often been called "The Land of Tomorrow." It should be called "The Land of Today." The spirit of American progress, partaking generously of Chicago's own "Pageant of Progress," has inspired Mexico, and the effort and ideals identified with the will for accomplishment have changed Mexico from a land of chaos to a land of opportunity.

Thus has Mexico set out to acquaint the world with its great strides toward practical realization of its dreams of other days. Thus has Mexico, living, working and aspiring, prepared to show the result of 18,000,000 hearts that have hoped, hands that have toiled and minds that have planned to make their Nation great and glorious. This great Exposition during the Centennial Festivities—commemorating

the Hundredth Anniversary of Mexico's Independence from Spain—will be held in the National Legislative Palace, Mexico's \$5,000,000 wonder building, occupying two city blocks, and the largest building in Latin America. Nearly three million business men will surge to Mexico City during the Centennial Festivities to discuss with their compatriots their part in the building of a new Mexico.

## SEPT. 12 to OCT. 12

But splendid as are the results achieved in Mexico, they represent only a beginning. The plow of enterprise has merely scratched a few short furrows in this vast virgin field. Mexico, "The Land of Today," is a magnificent indication of what the Mexico of tomorrow may become, for Mexico is the richest country in the world in potential wealth.

Mexico City is both the playground and the business center of the Nation. A great industrious population awaits the needed goods made by American manufacturers. Manufacturers and exporters now have the opportunity to exhibit their wares at Mexico's first great International Commercial Exposition, under one roof, and to a people open minded and anxious to be shown.

**HEAR MEXICO'S CALL.** *Ship your display at the "Pageant of Progress" direct to Mexico City. Material for exhibits should arrive at the Border before September 1st. They will go to Mexico City by Government Special Trains *free of Consular fees, duties and freight—and fully insured.**

*For Exhibit Space and Further Information*

ADDRESS:

**EXPOSICION COMERCIAL INTERNACIONAL del CENTENARIO**  
163 EAST ERIE STREET—CHICAGO  
U. S. A.